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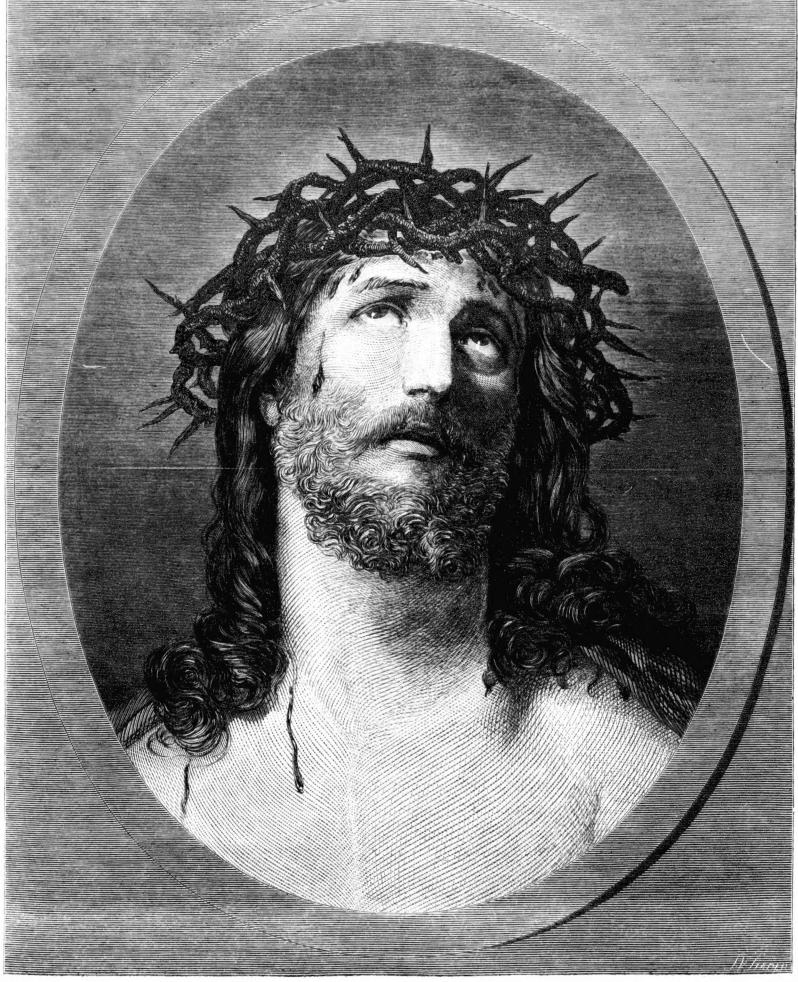
THE NEW INDIA BILL.

 $T_{\rm HE}$ Bill which Ministers have given us to employ the recess upon, is elaborate and complex. It is not the kind of thing upon, is chatched, which lies in a nutshell. It embraces many principles, and gives scope to many different points of view. Accordingly, we see that it meets great variety of treatment, and we may be sure that if it passes at all, it will pass after much modification. The first reflection inspired by it is, that it has been struck out

at a heat—combining much detail with a certain summariness India at all—did not materially affect the point. No bill not

and promptitude—and the natural result, in fact, or the positive that is, rapid legislation following on long controversy.

It was inevitable that an Indian Bill should be brought forward by the present Ministers. The country had come to look on some such Bill as a proper feature of the year; and lation as to anything. Parties are chaotic. Abstract questions are at a discount. The speculative views of Ministers are suspected to be at variance with those of the House of Commons, considerations of Conservatism. look on some such Bill as a proper feature of the year; and having once begun with the subject, could not in the present state of India trifle with or throw it over. The change of Ministers—being occasioned by circumstances not connected with the subject of the point. No bill not specified by the point of the present state of India trifle with or throw it over. The change of Ministers—being occasioned by circumstances not connected with the subject of the point. No bill not specified by the point of the present state of India trifle with or throw it over. The change of Ministers are at a discount. The speculative views of Ministers are thaotic. Abstract questions are at a discount. The speculative views of Ministers are thaotic. Abstract questions are at a discount. The speculative views of Ministers are thaotic. Abstract questions are at a discount. The speculative views of Ministers are thaotic. Abstract questions are at a discount. The speculative views of Ministers are thaotic. Abstract questions are at a discount. The speculative views of Ministers are thank the present state of India trifle with or throw it over. The change of Ministers are at a discount. The speculative views of Ministers are thank the present state of India trifle with or throw it over. The change of Ministers are thank the present state of India trifle with or throw it over. The change of Ministers are thank the present state of India trifle with or throw it over. The change of Ministers are thank the present state of India trifle with or throw it over. The change of Ministers are thank the present state of India trifle with or throw it over. The change of Ministers are thank the present state of India trifle with or throw it over. The change of Ministers are thank the present state of India trifle with or throw it over. The change of Ministers are thank the present state of India trifle with or throw it over. The change of Ministers are the present state of India trifle with or throw it over the present state of India trifle with or t and Radicalism, and so forth, do not embarrass an India Bill as



"ECCE HOMO."-(FROM THE PICTURE, BY GUIDO, TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY BY SAMUEL ROGERS.)



they would a Reform Bill. A Tory Reform Bill is at best a suspicious bit of business. But it is natural that the Tories should reform Indian government, for they were the party who first did in the days of Pitt. Waiving however, as unprofitable, analogies where the names employed do not tally with each other, it is perhaps enough to point out that the great independent party is less likely to be shocked at seeing a Derbyite government legislate for India than legislate on any other equally great subject. And this is an chemen in the guestion which promises as well for the success of the bill as anything.

Let us now turn to the bill listed! First and forenost, it affirms what Palmerston's did before—the supremacy or the Crown. This is the foundation-stone. And without this stone method can be built. The public have come to look on the Company as a superseded power. The Company is exchange for its early chartered privileges, undertook to govern India for the Crown. This was, whether formally expressed or not, their historical position; and, in this way, they have an analogy with the Cay Corporation, or with any other local and historical body; for instance, with the old fendal carddons. But this conferred to perpetual and exclusive right upon them, other than that to which all analogous institutions might lay claim. They repassented the Crown till the Crown chose to do the basis as itself. If they had not been, in the first instance, the Crown's agents, their position would not have differed from that of dilibarders.

Such being the principle of their relation to this realm, and the whole face of the world having changed, the formal assumption of power by the Crown is as natural as any other constitutional movement. Accordingly, it is a matter of course, that the present Bill, like the last one, should begin by establishing an Indian secretary assisted by a council. In conformity with our Parliamentary constitution, a secretary is the natural official; and by making him president of the council, we seeme she has

skill, weight, and soundness of principle; and if any ministry is to govern at random from home, and send anybody they please, we may make up our minds for periodical rebellions, and ultimate defeat.

The present council is to comprise eighteen persons—a large number; but the interests are large, and it is best to be on the safe side in checking Downing Street. All the eighteen must falfil certain definite conditions, which vary for each class of them, and give the measure a complicated appearance. Thus, the nine appointed by the Crown will comprise members of the civil service of different Presidencies—one member specially acquainted with native courts; and members who have served in the Indian armies. So much for the Royal half of the council. The popular half will be elected—and here there is another subdivision; for four will be chosen by members of Government, and proprietors of stock to certain amounts—from men who have been ten years in India under Government or fifteen years in India in trade; while the remaining five will be elected by the constituencies of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast, from men who have traded with India five years, or lived in India ten.

This is certainly a complex bit of business, and we shall be glad to see it simplified—though, of course, all representation is a complex affair, as we see in our own parliamentary system. It is so far good, that it gives more security than the last measure for our hearing the voices, and feeling the influence, of what may be called the British-Indian public. Hitherto, this public has been at deadly war with the Government, and only represented by the Indian press—whence the violence of that press, and its muzzling under plausible pretences, by Canning, last year. The danger is lest the new constitution, so plausible on paper, prove too fine to work. Here are to be soldiers, civilians, indigo planters, merchants, all tugging and riving with the august President in their various interests, and, it may be, embarrassing the decis

The Parriotic Fund.—From a late report of the Royal Commissioners we learn that the Patriotic Fund now amounts to £1,453,645. Since the restoration of peace a more liberal provision has been made for widows and orphans by an increased scale of allowances. It has been decided to endow an institution for the education of 300 daughters of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and a sum of money has been set apart for the establishment of a similar institution for boys. The Commissioners have bought the right of a similar institution for boys. The Commissioners have bought the right of a limited number of presentations to Wellington College, the Cambridge Asylum, the Naval and Military Schools of Portsmouth and Plymouth, and the Royal Naval Female School. The total number of the widows of the primary class who had actually applied for relief up to the latest return (Feb. 9) is 3,156, and in connection with them were 3,840 children, exclusive of 166 orphans who had lost both parents. Of the above, 44 widows, 192 children, and three orphans have cited since placed on the list. The total number of the second class—that of officers' widows and children —in the receipt of allowances from the fund, is 351 (122 widows, 217 children, and 127 orphans bereaved of both parents). An account in the appendix shows that of the Patriotic Fund £884,930 was derived from England and Wales, £60,046 from Ireland, £149,746 from Scotland, £12,039 from the zerny, navy, dockyards, hospitals, civil service, and police; £315,389 from British possessions abroad; and £30,771 from British residents and others abroad. The Commissioners advert to the charger made by the Ouke of Norfolk and Dr. Callen, that the fund was not tarity accessible to Reman Catholics; which accusations they unequivocally confradat.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

I.AST week the Emperor had successive interviews with several niment firms fers, "whom he desired to consult as to the hest means to taken to relieve trade from the stagnation under which it has so my been suffering." Among the persons thus homoured were Mothschild, M. Pereire, M. de Germiny, M. Dumon, one of tours hilippa's finance ministers, and M. Barthele my, the Geneva bunker, have conferences were, perhaps, not confined to the start of trade. If Rothschild. M. Pereire, M. de Germiny, M. Dumen, one of Louis Philippe's finance ministers, and M. Barthélemy, the General Scholer. These controllers were, perhaps, not confined to the state of trade. It is reported that there is a world discrepancy between the figures of the last budget, as presented to the Corps Legislatif, and the facts as they have turned out. M. Magne brought forward a budget with a surplus of forty millions; the Government prints chanted in chorus prosperity songs, and proclaimed that the "era of deficits" was closed. It now appears that instead of a surplus of forty, there is a deficit of one handered millions.

Marshal Pelissier will arrive in England with a manerous suite and a brilliant equipage. With his dotation of 160,000fr. his emoblements as Marshal of France, senator and anlessador, the Duke will have at least 400,000fr. a-year to expend, and it is understood that he will expend it. As he is not married, the honours of the embassy will, it is said, be done by Baronne de Malaret, Lady of Honour to the Empress, and wife of the first sceretary of the embassy.

It was reported that the Cente de Persigny had been appointed Minister of State by the Emperor Napoleon. There is no foundation for this statement.

The "Patrie" says there is no foundation for the interences drawn by certain foreign journals from the recent orders of the Minister of Marine to make an extraordinary levy of sailors. The reason for the order is simply that, in consequence of the war in the East, the number of sailors on the ordinary rolls is very small, and the object is not to put the navy on a war footing, but only to ensure a sufficient supply of men for the regular peace establishment.

SPAIN.

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SPAIN.

The Madrid journals state that the Queen had summoned to the palace the Duke de Valencia (Narvaez) and Count de Lucena (O'Donnell), and that this had given rise to new reports of a change of Ministry being probable.

The Minister of the Interior has presented a report to the Queen which, after stating in general terms that the maintenance of order is necessary for the preservation of liberty and commercial prosperity, and that consequently "offences which violate directly or indirectly the political or administrative order of the monarchy must be checked,"—proposes the establishment of a general direction of public safety, and promises that its powers shall be excreised "paternally." A Royal decree enacts that such a direction shall be established, and that it shall be composed of functionaries of the department of the Interior. Another decree enacts that "for the preservation of public safety in the capital" a battalion of infantry and two squadrons of eavalry shall be formed, under the title of Urban Guard of Madrid.

A pamphlet charging the Count de Lucena (O'Donnell) with endeavouring to obtain the addication of the Queen, and the establishment of a regency under the Duke de Montpensier, has been clandestinely circulated. O'Donnell's friends declare that it is a libel.

In the Senate, a committee had presented a report on the request of the Duke de la Victoria (Espartero) to be allowed to resign the dignity of senator; it was to the effect that he cannot legally do so, the dignity being inseparable from the grade of marshal of the army, which he now holds.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND.

The Government of Basle has refused to admit the new consulate which the French Government desires to establish there. The Federal Government transmitted this refusal to Paris, in a despatch which stated in detail the reasons why the Swiss populations look with jealousy upon the appointment of new French consuls. The French Minister again insists that the Federal Government shall establish Consuls at Chaudefonds and Basle, on the ground that those Consulates are indispensable for facilitating the visa of passports for French subjects as well as for foreigners in Switzerland.

AUSTRIA.

It is whispered in the diplomatic world that the publication of parts of the correspondence of Napoleon I. in the "Monitcur" has given such grave offence to the Emperor Francis Joseph, that Baron Hübner has been instructed to ask Count Walewski for an explanation.

The National Bank of Austria will resume payments in specie on the 1st of July next, instead of on the 1st of January, as previously announced. The "Post Ampt Gazette" states that the budget from October, 1857, to October, 1858, presents no deficit, and that the equilibrium between the receipts and the expenditure has been at length re-established.

re-established.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin press, the most hostile to France in Europe, was some time since entreated by the Prussian Government to abstain from offensive language towards the French Government, but this entreaty proved of little avail. It is said that another circular to the same purport has now been addressed by the Prussian Government to the address of the Berlin newspapers. port has now been addressed leditors of the Berlin newspapers.

RUSSIA.

A LETTER from Warsaw, of March 21, states that a camp of 100,000 men will be formed there towards the middle of May. This measure is considered to be a manifestation agains: Austria.

We now hear very diverse accounts of the prospects of the scheme for the emancipation of the serfs. On one hand we are still told that it proceeds tranquilly, while on the other it is said that great opposition is manifested by the nobles. But the serfs are well aware of what is going on for their good, and the lives of several obstinate owners of "souls" have been placed in jeopardy.

Prince Gortschakoff is about to resign the post of Governor of Poland, but is to retain the command of the army in that country. The Grand Duke Michael, and Princes Souwaroff and Barjatinski are each mentioned as his successor.

tioned as his successor.

ITALY.

ITALY is still in a very disturbed condition. We hear of a remarkable demonstration at Padua, where several handred students, after mass in the cathedral, charted the the Profundis on the day of Orsini's execution; and it is said that something of the same kind occurred in other Italian cities. Orsini's portrait has been calibited in all the print shops of Turin, and has been bought in great numbers. At Rome "Tire Orsini" inscribed in red characters, has stared the police in the face from the walls on several mornings. It is even reported that Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian has cleared out the sands of the Venetian lagunes, and brought up a frigate so as to point her guns athwart the piazetta of St. Mark; six other ships of war are about to take up a raking position at anchor along the quay called riva dei Schiavoni.

Count Cavour has again made a formal and peremptory demand for the restitution of the Cogliceri.

Mr. Hodge, the English prisoner at Genoa, is transferred to a lanatic asylum. It is not stated that he is out of his mind, but that the asylum will be a pleasanter place of entored residence than that in which he was at first placed. The "Gazetta del Popolo" of Turin states that on the 24th ult., Mr. Hodge was allowed an interview with M. Brofferio, who has been appointed his coursel by his friends in London. It also mentions a rumour to the effect that he is first to undergo a preliminary trial in Piedmont, according to the forms prescribed by existing international treaties.

Turkey And The East

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

FUAD PACHA is to represent Turkey at the Congress of Paris.

The Porte had officially requested the ambassadors of the great Powers condemned to the

to recommend the commissioners in the Prival all their report as soon as possible.

The sear Prival the Transh them all, was transfered affect a govern, to put down the relation. The transfered state of the representatives of the search of the representatives of the search of the representatives of the search of the search

ometa appointments, all will be right; but unless this bewill come of it.

A despatch from Washington, reporting the arrival in
Mahommed Pacha, the Turkish Admiral, says that he h
his hotel twenty minutes before his room was broken onenransacked, and his carpet-bag cut fairly in two.

The constituent assembly of Nicaragua had declared wvernment unconstitutional, and hald-enationalised him and kReports from Florida state that the Indians had sigwillingness to emigrate to the westward of the Mississipp,
was generally entertained that the Florida war would soon t

THE WAR IN CHINA

THE WAR IN CHINA.

APPAIRS AT CANTON.

The allied and set of importance from China.

Pch-kwei was still nominally Governor at Canton, and gover the duties dictated to him without the appearance of redeposed Victory Veh was on his way to Calcutta.

The allied Ambassadors were to proceed northward, it we reason the middle of March. They had been lassily engaged in junction with the United States' Commissioner, Mr. Redects the details of a Custom House establishment.

Mokh, the Turtar General, desirons, he says, of ascertification, without in the first place giving notice to the allied Construction of the casualties among his followers, assembled about 600 of them to day, without in the first place giving notice to the allied Constructions are arms taken away from them. On a promise not to obe; similar manner, the arrest was rescinded.

A combined expedition of mandarin junks and English guadous started by Captain Edgell, to seour the Estslam, finantion, and W penny Creeks for pirates. As the Lee, Haughty, and Kestry, the pinnaces of the Tribune, High-figer, Jeone, and Tribune (French), and four mandarin junks in tow of the Lee, proof It there was a great sensation among the natives at the sight of the and blue burgee, the distinguishing flag of the flotilla. Smailar's rons were to be sent out from time to time, until the whole of the jacent waters were rendered safe to traders.

The arrival of the 70th Bengal Native Infantry has given a satisfaction to the garrison. The men were inspected by Conceastranberaze on the Tartar parade-ground, and compliment d. Frat the inspection were the wives of two of the officers—the first lish ladies ever seen within the city. Prior to the arrival of these troops the average rest for all hands was two mights and time spain bed out of the seven; but as the General does not have show in bed out of the seven; but as the General does not have show in bed out of the seven; but as the General does not have showed the next up, and the Americans as of yore. As to the old case, forty sign

Yeh, during the short period of three months, put to death not the enormous number of 20,000 human beings.

A correspondent of the "Times" says—"In a former but gested the possibility that the early spring might see all a civilised Powers in co-operation. This has happened. France, America, and Russia are now in cordial accord. France, America, and Russia are now in cordial accord. Baron Gros were at once frankly and cordially accepted by the sentatives both of America and Russia, and that every act yet the belligerent allies is now adopted and approved by the two neutral Powers. I believe it has been agreed between the fountant they shall proceed in the first instance to Shanghai, and possible, make one general treaty. If the Court of Pekia shain unimpressed by the union of the four first-class Power world, reinforcements are coming out. Russia will not long it sented by a single ship; America is sending; France has a their way; and England, if she is to keep the lead which she worthily assumed and hitherto so wisely maintained, will also state it will be found that the four Powers has, as I understand. Pekin a general statement of grievances and demands. I will be found that the four Powers, in these communication. Technical agency of the control of the four throughout China under proper protection from Chinace at permanent diplomatic relations at Pekin, unaestricted contains indemnity for losses and expenses incurred."

The execution Ground At Canton.

"The execution Ground At Canton."

To the same writer we are indebted for the following a THE EXECUTION GROUND AT CANTON.

"Threading one way, under the guidance of some experience to a carpenter's shop, fronting the entrance to a cld. It is not a rood in area, of an irregular shape, readled. A row of cottages open into it on one side; a the other. The ground is covered with half-baked per two wooden crosses formed of unbarked wood, standing in a shred of rotting rope hanging from one of the chaing to fix the attention in this small enclosure, examine against a human skull now and then as your this is the heeldama, the field of blood, the execution-grounds under part of that caroentee's shop is the place with the place with the place with the care place with the place with the care of that caroentee's shop is the place with the care of that caroentee's shop is the place with the care of the c

these the wife of a rebel General was stretched, is order her flesh was cut from her body, lishmen yet alive who saw this done. details of the massacros perpetrated on this spot have me by those who have seen them, and who take shame hile they confess that after witnessing one execution by cross, the rapidity and dexterity with which the mere done deprived the execution of a hundred men of half a trouble with the confess that after witnessing one execution by at down in chairs and shot out into the yard. The execution is the head and neck, and laid them convenient for the me the warrant of death. It is a banner. As soon as at, without verbal order given, the work began. There excession of dull crunching sounds—thop, thop, chop, and blow was ever dealt, for the dexterous manslayers their work. Until they can with their heavy sworks incurs vegetable as thin as we slice a neumber they are their office. Three seconds a head suffice. In one of cram the bodies into roagh coffins, especially as you cramming two into one shell, that they might embezzle as how

se jail is a group of small yards enclosed by no general outer in one instance). Around this yard are dens like the dense confine wild beasts. The bars are not of iron, but of of very thick bamboo, so close together that the interior is a readily seen into from without. The ordinary prisoners to remain in the yard during the day. Their ankles are other by heavy rings of iron and a short chain, and they a wear similar fetters on their wrists. The low-roofed dense climbed that when the prisoners are let out into the vard must trust to their fetters alone for security. The places the monkey-house of a menagerie, examining one of the yards of the second prison, and Lord as how a board daylight the dens were supposed to be no one thought he heard a low moan in one of them, and the bars to listen. He recoiled as if a blast from a furnace and upon him. Never were human senses assailed by a

We were examining one of the yards of the second prison, and Lord on the lower should be priced by the second prison absent when any work is doing, was one of the theory is in was broad daylight the dens were supposed to be priced by the second of the priced of the priced of the priced by the lower by the priced by the lower by the priced by the beauty the priced by the price

"Twenty times may we go about these great strangling places before to become aware of all their walls contain. Behind the treasury, the ortals whereof seem to be in the centre of an overpeopled neighbour-oad. I have counted 30 head of deer, their horns appearing and disposaring in the coarse bamboo jungle. There are not five men beside ayelf who know that this miniature deer forest exists in Canton City, r. despite the provost-marshal, venison would not be so unknown in ar quarters.

INDIAN SEPOYS IN CHINA.

"The 70th Sepoy Regiment has arrived. They are doubtless very fine the caste gentlemen. It is said that they had existed for sixteen days on bran and water because they had scruples of conscience about sking at sea. Two hundred coolies were assigned to sweep out their uters, because, as General Straubenzee remarks, those men do hing of that sort, but only do soldiers' work. I believe I am not accrued than my neighbours, but I should certainly like to see all a nonsense flogged out of these scoundrels. In these latter days, en it has been possible to substitute other punishments, there has a too much flogging in this army for slight offences, and I would lingly spare some of our drummers and boatswains'-mates for the inthe sepoy quarters. They landed, I must admit, in very lierlike order, and, by the aid of our coolies and their own campowers, they were lodged or tented in a marvellously short time. The I day they addicted themselves to looting, and three of them were thy the French police."

ST FROM THE CAPE.—At the date of late advices from the Cape, nor Grey was still on the frontier. Forty-two Kaffirs confined in a let a Cape Town had escaped, but were recaptured easily within a ys. Very hot weather prevailed, and the inhabitrats were for a line in want of water. The only ship of war in port was an American.

MALTA.—While the Siamese ambassadors, now on their w, were at an hotel in Malta, one of the suite took the liberty of ing a gentleman writing, who requested him to desist. The probably misunderstood him—at any rate he continued to look shoulder, which so annoyed the gentleman that he turned and m, upon which the Siamese loaded a gun with the intention of the person who struck him; however, he was secured in time to he mischief,

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

The general attack was expected to renumence about the 10th of March.

Before the arrival of Sir Colin, General Cutram had to repulse a great attack made by the rebels on his positions at Alumbagh and Jellalabad. This attack took place on the 21st, when the rebels came on in great force, flanking two sides of our positions, and having a heavy column in the centre. Sir James Outrain had received intelligence of the attack by spies, and was prepared for it. He moved out on the approach of the enemy, cut off both their flanks, took two guns, and forced them to retreat. His loss altogether trifling, viz., twenty-one wounded. A second attack of the same kind was made on the 25th, when they were repulsed with the loss of three guns.

Before his junction with the Commander-in-Chief, General Franks had cleared the road from Sultanpoor to Lucknow. On the 19th of February he prevented a junction between Bundeh Dussein Chukladar and Nazim Mendee Doossein, attacked them separately on the same day, and defeated them with a loss of 800 men and six guns. On February the 20th, he made a forced march and seized the stronghold of Badhayan, which Nazim Mendee Doossein was proceeding to occupy. The Nazim then took up a strong position at Badshahgung, two miles from Sultanpoor, with 25,000 men and 25 guns. On the 23rd, Franks attacked and carried the position. He drove the enemy in crowds before him for some miles, killed 1,800, took 20 guns, all their ammunition, and a standing camp. Among the wounded were Rajah Hussain Ali Khan, and other leaders of note. Our loss was only two killed and sixteen wounded.

General Hope Grant's brigade on February 23 attacked Meangunge, a fortified town in Oude. After a breach had been effected, the place was stormed by her Majasty's 53rd Regiment. The rebels lost 500 killed and four guns. Our casualties were eighteen, two officers not named being among the wounded. Another report says that this affair took place at "Futtehpore Chowrassie, the old hannt of Nona Sahib, which Grant blew up, took four

batches at Deini, and one batch of the February.

February.

Sir John Lawrence and General van Courtland arrived at Delhi on the 24th of Feb. The Punjab perfectly quiet, "and sending assistance where wanted."

Some disturbances are reported in the Southern Mahratta country, in Sawunt Warce, and Malabar. Operations against the Bheels were in active progress. in active progress.

Campbell and Outram. —An unpleasant story has obtained currency is Oude (says the "Spectator") respecting Sir Colin. Campbell's treatment of General Outram. When the public despatches of Sir Colin, describing highertry into Lucknow, came back to Cawnpore, those who had been present in the Oude capital at the time of the relief were struck with the remarkable omissions in the account given by the Commander-in-Chief. It certainly would not be supposed, from reading that despatch, that Outram had sen to Sir Colin Cambell, at Alumbagh, plans of the city and its approaches that he had carefully described to the Commander-in-Chief the very poin in which he was most likely to meet with opposition; that he had submitte an entire plan of operations; that he had creeted a semaphore on the top of the Residency, in order to exchange messages with the leader of the relieving force; that he had drawn up and furnished to Sir Colin a code of signals; that he had ormised to make a diversion in order to assist he assaults.

SCENE IN AN AMERICAN JAIL.

Poolmardy Wager.—The "Louisville Journal" says that "Captain is has accepted a wager to shoot, at three shots, three oranges placed A FOOLMARDY WAGER.—The "Louisville Journal" says that "Captain Travis has accepted a wager to shoot, at three shots, three oranges placed upon the head and hands of a boy." The oranges are each to be two inches and a quarter in diameter; one is placed on the top of the boy's head, and one on the back of each hand, the arms being extended. He is to face the gallant captain. "The boy is now daily under training. His feet are placed 12 inches apart and his hands upon his hips. The captain shoots through the angle made by the bending of the arms and between the feet. This is done to accustom the boy to the firing, and if possible give him more confidence, and make him feel at ease. The little fellow is a native of Louisville, and his mother is always present during the practising: she is entirely satisfied that it will result in safety to her son."

hat it will result in safety to her son."

Beazhhan Scandal.—The following strange story is told in the Rio lancino papers:—In a boarding school kept by a Frenchwoman was a girl of less than twelve years of age, named Correa, heiress to a fortune of 800,000f. An Italian adventurer, named Judice, who got his living as a nawker, resolved to marry the girl. He went to the Bishop of Rio Janeiro, and said he wished to marry a person with whom he had been long living, and as it was important to have the marriage performed without publicity, he solicited a license. The Bishop granted the license, and on the man's leclaration falled in the woman's name as Correa. The Italian then went to the bearding-school, and said he was sent by the girl's mother to take her home, as she wished to indulge her with a visit to the theatre. The choolmistress gave up the child to him, and he took her at once to the hurch mentioned in the license, and married her. The next day he wrote to the girl's mother to inform her of the marriage. The mother immediately communicated with the police, and the child was restored, Judice eing arrested. It is naturally considered strange that the priest should ave celebrated the marriage, for the child was undisguisedly presented at he altar in a short frock and trousers.

car the house of his neighbour, he smelt an extraordinary dour of thing burning, and gave an alarm. Some persons entered the house; tother took the half-consumed body of her child from the oven, and avoured to carry it away in her apron, but one of the feet was seen ading, and the whole affair was discovered. The pensant and his wife arrested, and the woman made a full confession of her guilt.

E ROMANCE OF PENNY-A-LINING.—In France the penny-a-liner is an ; he is a man of imagination, whose romances are superior to those so if great strawberries and wonderful births to which we are accusal in a dearth of news. The "Charente Inferieure" no sooner finds in this situation than it throws off the following:—"A young lander, of Ballans, near Saintes, though married, fell in love with his series of a strawberries, and while his wife was absent on a visit Généviève proved he loved him also. When after three months his wife returned, her re-apnee produced such an impression on the young landholder that his mind as affected. One day the report of a gun was heard at some distance his house. The neighbours hastened to the spot, and found the lander's brains blown out. As they stood gazing on the dead body, Générushed into the midst of them, and cried, 'It is I who am the cause of rath! He promised me 2,000 francs, and gave me three-fourths of the but here it is, I will not keep it.' And she threw down the moacy, then stated, as well as her agitation would allow her, that he had led her to accompany him into the fields, and that on arriving at a spot a they could not be seen, he had stopped her and said, 'Do you know you are going! You are going to death! You see this gun—one I is loaded for you, the other for me!' and he then placed the near her back, and prepared to fire; but she seeing it exclaimed, not kill me so. If I am to die, let it be in looking at you full the face!' And she pointed the gun towards her breast. The hen pulled the trigger, but the result was the same; and a third gating her produced to the produced

njury."

The Thess-nobbers of Bavarla.—Two little girls were charged at Passau, in Bavarla, a few days since, with having circulated false reports. Their conduct explained the statements made some time back at Augsburg and other towns of Bavarla, that the young women were a prey to certain hieves who mysteriously robbed them of their plaited tresses. The accused hildren had, it was proved, cut off their hair themselves, and sold it to lealers, and then complained that they had been forcibly despoiled of it by sersons unknown. The judge referred the girls, on account of their extreme couth, to the inspector of public instruction, to inflict a slight punishment in them.

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT are remonstrating with that of Franch impediment to international traffic which the new French parallations must necessarily create.

CAWNPORE AS IT IS.

Mr. Russell, the "Times" correspondent, thus describes Cawnpore, as he found it on his arrival there, late in February:—
"Before us, on the right as well as upon the left, we saw after a few minutes drive a scene of tremendous desolation: house after house roofless, doorless, windowless, shattered and rent in all directions, the porticoes and verandahs lying in fragments before them in what once were their peculiar gardens—long ranges of barracks, storehouses, large bungalows broken up piecemeal, and covering the site with heaps of broken brick, earth, and dirty rubbish—church pierced by shot, and open to every sun-ray, the huge rafters alone standing—Government and military offices mere mounds of disintegrated masonry—and the



PALM SUNDAY AT TOULON.

unsightly mud walls of native residences—the stumps of trees, the withered branches of which were lying in every enclosure.

"Cawnpore was only an extensive collection of detached bungalows and offices spread over an immense space of ground, and here and there concentrated into piles of barracks, magazines, and offices. The utter ugliness of brick, when deprived of its greatcoat of stucco, and the

greater ugliness of mud walls in decay, are there pitilessly exposed by the hand of the marauder and by the cannon shot. But for the sad interest attached to these hideous mounds, which forcibly remind one of the unhoarded spaces in London where improvement commissioners are at work, labelled, 'Rubbish may be shot here,' Cawnpore would be a most vulgar, common-place aggregate of uninhabitable edifices.

We drive on a little further, and on our right, amid many broken bungalows, there is visible an enclosure with broken walls and shattered gateposts, in the centre of which is a heap of brick, mud, and white plaster, about two or three feet high, scattered over fielen or twenty square yards of ground. Close to this heap there are some leafless trees, and on the topmost branch of one of these, just over the centre of the mound, with its foul plumage lighted up by the rays of the rising sun, sits a horrid vulture. A few yards beyond this mass of the ruins of what had once been a house, there rose a ramp or sloping mound of earth from the level of the ground to the edge of a circular brick well, the top of which was covered in, and close by the well stoed a monumental cross. It was scarcely necessary for my companion to say, 'There is the house, and just beyond it is the well.'

"The house in which the massacre took place is now in ruins; it was pulled down to clear the ground for the guns of the tite-de-pont across the Ganges, and the very outline of the walls is scarcely traceable. It was originally built for and used as a zenana, an enclosed residence, with a court-yard in the centre, in which the stump of a tree was still standing; and off this open space were the rooms in which the massacre took place. The plaster of the walls was still lying about in patches, but I could not detect any trace of blood. Bits of cloth and of women's dresses were still visible amid the rubbish; but there were none of the more painful tokens of the dreadful tragedy which had been enacted where we stood. There is reason to believe that the writing on the plaster, the purport of which you know, did not exist when Havelock's force entered the place. I have spoken with officers who examined the walls, and every scratch in the sides of the rooms, and they declare that the appeal to vengeance which is attributed to one of the wretched victims was not to be seen immediately after we returned to Cawnpor, and that it had been traced on the

realise the strength of that indignation which seems the hearts of our soldiers against the enemy.

"Within a few feet of 'the well,' surrounded by a small wooden paling, there stands a stone cross on a flat slab, on two courses of masonry, the inscription on which tells its story:

"In memory of the women and children of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, who were slaughtered near this spot on the 16th of July, A.D. 1857. This memorial was erected by twenty men of the same regiment, who was executed by twenty men of the same regiment, who

sonry, the inscription on which tells its story:

"In memory of the women and children of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, who were slaughtered near this spot on the 16th of July, A.D. 1857. This morial was creeted by twenty men of the same regiment, who were passing through Cawnpore, November 21st, 1857.

"This inscription is engraved on the upright part of the slab, which is in the form of a Maltese cross, within a circle of stone. In the qualrants of this circle are inscribed, in red letters and in the old English character, 'I believe in the resurrection of the dead.'

"I went over the so-called intrenchments, which were held by Wheeler's garrison for nearly three weeks. It was a melancholy sight—beyond description sad and desolate. The position, if such it can be called, consists of two lofty one-storeyed buildings, intended, I believe, to be barracks, divided into many rooms with outward doors opening into corridors. These buildings are surrounded by the remains of a miserable trench formed by casting up the earth dug from the soil out on a slope towards the enemy. There is no ditch whatever; the trench could never have been six feet deep, and, as the enemy were all round the station, these open trenches were enfiladed upon all sides. The severity of the fire was excessive. Every square yard of the wall is perforated by cannon shot, the roofs are knocked to pieces, and in places have tumbled in en masse. No part of Sebastopol—not even excepting the range of barracks behind the Great Redan—is more battered and shaken than the barracks at Cawnpore. In one small space I counted seventy-three shotholes, most of which were through and through the walls. The party walls were perforated and battered in the same manner. It was a wonder how any one could live inside for an hour. At one angle of a room was written in pencil, 'Below this mark young Wheeler was killed by a cannon ball, which took off his head. His blood and brains are spattered on the wall below.' Scraps of music books and fragments of women's dresses st



EASTER SUNDAY AT TOULON: WASHING THE FEET OF THE POOR.

HOLY WEEK IN TOULON AND THE VOSGES.

HOLY WEEK IN TOULON AND THE VOSGES.

EASTER week is celebrated in France with many peculiar religious crements, which as Protestants we can have no sympathy whatever with still they are not without a certain picturesque interest; and it is on this score alone that we offer the following account of them, with the accompanying illustrations, to the notice of our readers.

At Toulon, it is customary on Palm Sunday for children, accompanied by their parents, to carry with them to high mass the presents they have received from their friends in memory of the time. These presents, which usually consist of Easter cakes (ring-shaped), bonbons, candied oranges, and toys, are fastened to branches of palm and laurel, or, in default of these, to gilt sticks, which the little folks carry in procession up the body of the church with a gravity and an air of importance that anywhere else would be ludicrous. Scatsare provided for the children immediately in front of the altar; and having listened to a short and simple address from their pastor, they sing together an appropriate hymn, and then kneel to receive his blessing. The palm bounds of the more fortunate children are adorned, not with mere bonbens and toys only, but with costly presents. On the other hand, some little shildren are seen with a simple branch of laurel or a barren switch from which dangle a few gingerbread toys, or, perhaps, a doil. During the address of the priest, it is amusing to watch the various expressions on the faces of the little ones. The poorer children pain-flay eye the richly-loaded boughs of their "betters," and here and there a tear may be seen streaming down the check of some little one who has not yet learned how to conceal the covetous desires of its kind.

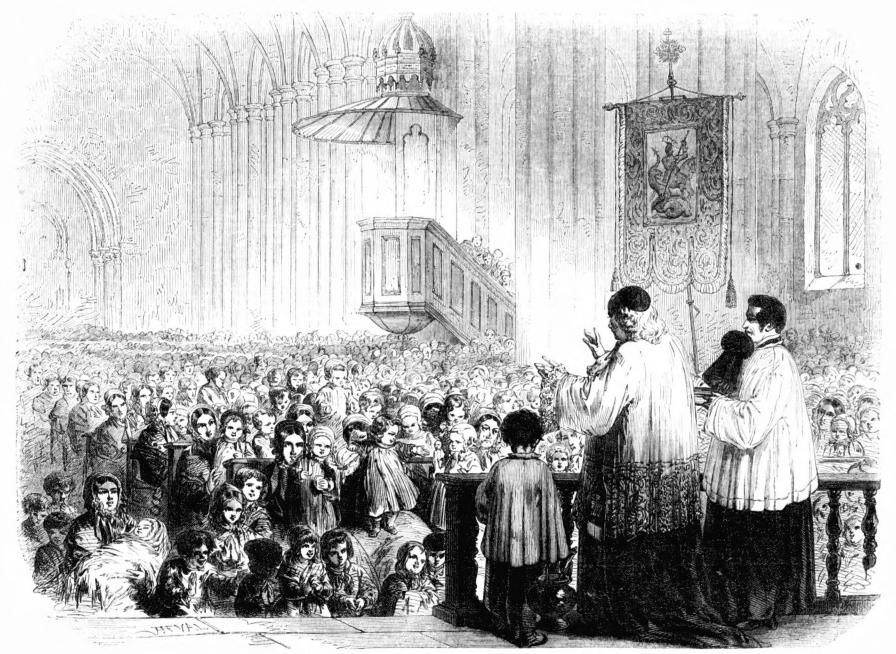
With the poor of Toulon, Thursday in Holy week is a great day. From early morning crowds of meanly-clad people fill the streets on their way to the various churches, on each side of the doors of which they range themselves in a double line, to solicit alms from the charitable as they pass



EASTER WEEK AT TOULON: PROCURING HOLY WATER FROM THE FOUNTAIN.

in the harbour are decked with colours, and the streets are crowded with soldiers, sailors, and workmen and their wives in holiday attire. People from the surrounding country came in to "assist" at the fêtes and ceremonies, bringing with them baskets of eggs, home-made sausages, and other country delicacies, for their city friends. We ought not to forget that, among other rites, the priests bless the public fountains, which is no sooner done than the whole city rush to procure a supply of water. Children reap a rich harvest by carrying it round the town and retailing it at so much per imperial measure. In the scramble to collect the blessed liquid, pitchers are broken, and much boisterous mirth is provoked by the fate of long-treasured bottles and jugs.

Pocket money saved by children in Lent is invested in eggs, the shells of which are beautified by boiling them in a decoction of logwood. Everybody in France indulges in eggs at Easter. They are to be purchased at the corner of every street. In the eastern provinces there is a peculiar custom observed by mothers: during the night preceding Easter Sunday they place some of these coloured eggs in the cradles of their children, making them believe that they are placed there by their guardian angels. On Easter Monday the children are carried to the parish church with these eggs in their hands. The priest addresses the children in a paternal manner, and blesses them; and the now consecrated egg is carried home. now consecrated egg is carried home.



BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN ON EASTER MONDAY IN THE VOSGES.

IRELAND.

destroyed.

Orbits University Election.—The college election terminated on arday in the return of Mr. Lefroy. The numbers—Lefroy, 589; Gayer, majority for Lefroy, 239. The declaration was received with mingled hause and hisses, and the proceedings were generally uproarious. Mr. oy and Dr. Gayer addressed the crowd assembled in the Examination

Lefroy and Dr. Gayer addressed the crowd assembled in the Examination Hall.

The College Riot at Deblin.—The investigation before the police magistrates into this affair was still proceeding when we went to press. The charge against Colonel Browne was first heard, and to sustain it sected witnesses were examined, the principal being the Rev. Mr. Stubb, the Junior Dean, who deposed to acts of extreme violence committed by the police. His cridence was corroborated by Admiral Hayes O'Grady, Mr. Downes Griffith (a Galway gentleman), and Mr. John Trew, a piono freshman. The attack on Mr. Leeson is established. A policeman came behind this youth and dealt him a crushing blow, from the effects of which he fell, bleeding from the mouth. Whilst in this helpless condition, he was seized by the hair, and struck twice upon the head. On receiving the first stroke he screamed loudly; after the second a convulsive shudder passed through his body. Another policeman called out "shame," and implored a bystander, "for God's sake," to take Mr. Leeson away, and spread out his arms to prevent him from being again struck. Mr. Leeson himself gave evidence. His head was shaved, and bound with strapping plaster.

The Charge of Shooting at a Carran.—At the Dublin police-court,

THE CHARGE OF SHOOTING AT A CARMAN.—At the Dublin police-court, in Saturday, Captain Buchaman, of the Scots Greys, charged with shooting the cabman, was again brought up. It was now stated and admitted that he gun was only a toy gun, and that the matter had been compromised by the captain's giving the cabman £100 and paying his law costs.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

Births, Deaths, and Marshades.—The returns of births, marriages, and deaths in Scotland for 1857, show that there were registered in that year 103,628 births, 61,925 deaths, and 21,314 marriages, being one birth in every 29, one in death in every 49, and one marriage in every 143 of its inhabitants. The birth-rate, which was thus 338 for every 10,000 of the population in Scotland, was in the same year 343 for every 10,000 in England. During the three years, the deaths in Scotland have been 200 to every 10,000 living, while in England the proportion was 216 to 10,000. In Scotch towns, 244 died in 10,000; in rural districts, only 157 to 10,000.

Installation of Lord Standage at Americas.—Earl Standage was

cotch towns, 244 died in 10,000; in rural districts, only 157 to 10,000.

INSTALLATION OF LORD STANMOPE AT ABERDEEN.—Earl Stanhope was stalled at Aberdeen on Friday week, as Lord Rector of Marischal College and University. The great hall of the college was densely crowded by a rilliant audience. The Lord Rector was conducted to the chair by the feety Rev. Princip all Dewar, the Professors of the College, the Lord Provost and magistrates, and the members of the Town Council. He was received eith much cheering. His Lordship delivered a long and eloquent address in the best methods of instruction, and on some of the more remarkable haracteristics of Scottish literature.

THE PROVINCES.

The Liverpool Corporation.—A few days ago the Idverpool Town all was startled by the appearance of several bailiffs who came to lovy a stress warrant on the corporate estate. The claim arose out of a dispute tween the overseers of Runcorn and the corporation. It was not until an demnity was given that the bailiffs retired,

demnity was given that the bailiffs retired.

The Loves of the Myses.—A startling discovery was lately made at the aracen's Head, Newark. In a hamper which had been left by a boy to be by omnibus to Straythorpe, was found a living child. It was apparently bout two months old, and healthy. In the hamper was also an envelope, ontaining a strip of paper, on which were written the following lines:—

"Bear Ladeys pitey on me take my mother does me now forsake the way into and use me well."

For this is thee howse my Farther dwell."

Mr. Bright, M.P., on the Condition of the Usemployed.—The "unemployed" of Birmingham recently adopted a memorial to the Queen, praying her Majesty to authorise the institution of some gigantic scheme of free emigration as a remedy for their great distress. Mr. Bright, M.P., was asked to present the memorial. In accepting the commission he said, "I confess that I can see no remedy for a large portion of the mischief complained of so long as we find our taxes constantly on the increase, and our national expenditure augmenting. We are now spending twenty millions a-year more than we were spending only a few years back, and our military expenses have doubled since the year 1835, when the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel were in power. This year, I suppose, we shall raise in taxes, at least fifty millions sterling more than will require to be raised by an equal population, living, not in England, but in the United States of America. Surely this will account for much of the evils, which you and the memorialists, and the working classes generally, suffer, and I am not surprised that sensible men should wish to quit a country where the burdens are so heavy, and the political privileges of three-fourths of them are so few."

Great Fire at Manchester.—The cotton-spinning and doubling mill

memorialists, and the working classes generally, suffer, and I am not surprised that sensible men should wish to quit a country where the burdens are so heavy, and the political privileges of three-fourths of them are so few."

Great Fire at Manchester.—The cotton-spinning and doubling mill of the Messrs. Williams, of Minshull Street, Manchester, has been destroyed by fire. Messrs. Williams had two mills—the old one fronting to Minshull Street, and a new one branching from it at right angles at the back. The first was very lofty, having eight storeys, and was about forty-five to fifty yards long. This mill it was in which the fire originated. There was abundance of water at a high pressure on all sides of the mill, and about six tons of water per minute were showered upon the burning pile; but the floors, as in all old mills, were saturated with oil from the machinery, and all attempts to check the flames were soon seen to be utterly hopeless. Floor after floor, each with its heavy load of machinery, gave way with a tremendous crash; and at length a large portion of the wall fronting towards Minshull Street fell outwards. In the yard before this front of the mill was a large gasometer. Upon this the wall fell, and an explosion resulted, which greatly augmented the destructive force of the fire. The wall that fell upon the gasometer also fell upon and ignited some buildings in the yard. So great a mass of fire had not been witnessed in Manchester for many years as the burning of this mill presented during a period of nearly three hours, the flames blazing up to an immense height, and carrying showers of sparks with them that threatened the safety of valuable property in many directions; but fortunately the firemen were able to save the new mill. The entire loss, however, will not be less than £28,000, it is feared; but the owners are amply insured.

Destructive Fire Near Bury.—At Brooksbottom, near Bury, on Saturday, a large warchouse for the storeage of cotton goods was destroyed by fire. At the time of the dis

registrate indigmantly dismissed the case.

Colliers' Wages.—On Monday an open-air meeting of the colliers of the outh Yorkshire district was held in a field about a mile from Barnsley, 'he meeting, which was attended by nearly 4,000 colliers, was called for the urpose of considering what steps should be taken in opposition to the otice given by the masters for a reduction of wages to the extent of 15 per en'. Two or three speeches were delivered (in one of which it was stated hat more than a thousand men perish in collieries every year), and the following resolution was passed:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that he reduction of 15 per cent. in the colliers' wages in the Barnsley district is njust and uncalled for, and this meeting ple-iges itself to use all legal leans in its power to prevent such reduction taking place."

FATAL AFFRAY.—Edward Chaolin took a gun to a many account of the contract of the

means in its power to prevent such reduction tasking place."

FATAL AFFRAY.—Edward Chaplin took a gun to a man named Richard Archer, a butcher, living at Foulsham, and left it with him as security for a loan of £3. Shortly atterwards Chaplin obtained possession of the gun clandestinely, and on Saturday Archer secing him in a field with it, went up and demanded it. Chaplin refused to give it up, and a desperate scuffic ensued. Chaplin was knocked down, and, according to some statements, was deliberately shot. The unfortunate man is dead.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, NO. 66.

The county of the town of Galway is situate in the west of Ireland, on the shores of the Atlantic ocean. It is a considerable port, and returns two members to the Imperial Parliament. The population at the last census was 31.116-23.787 in the borough proper, and 10.759 in the rural districts. The total number of registered electors, after the revision of 1830, was 1.091—of whom 540 were freemen, 459 rate-payers, and 92 freeholders or leaseholders. To be elected as a treeman it is necessary that the applicant should be a tradesman or artificer. Formerly there was a mayor and corporation, and trade funds; and on the presentation of an applicant by his friends he was admitted to the freedom. But the mayor and corporation were extinguished by the Municipal Act, and the funds have died out; and now the freemen are admitted by a person nominated by the Lord-Lieutenant, who holds a Court, when he thinks proper to do so, and admits the freeman upon the best evidence of qualification that he can get. Political reeling does not run high at Galway; indeed, the contests there are not faction fights. The candidates are generally Liberals; but the question raised at the election is not. Which candidate will make the best legislator, or will best represent the interests of Galway: but a nucle simpler one, to wit, "Who will find most money!" and as a rule, whoever pays the best gets the lead. This, then, is "the county of the town of Galway," whose election matters have lately occupied the attention of Parliament, and will occupy it still further.

Last year there was a general election: every one remembers it; the issue to be tried thereby was, whether the country had confidence in Lord Palmerston? And this issue was of course put in due formitto the electors of Galway, and they also were required to give a verdict thereon. We will now see how they managed the matter down there; and first let us see who were the candidates. First, then, there was Mr. O'Flaherty, the old member; second, Lord Dunkellin, son of the Marquis of Cl

determined this time "to do or die,"

SIR THOMAS BURKE IN PERPLEXITY.

Great was the dismay and vexation in the O'Flaherty and Dunkellin camps on the sudden and unexpected appearance of the Gallant Colonel. Everything had been so nicely arranged—the Colonel had been seared away once; another intruder had also been compelled to fly. And now, just as we had made everything so pleasant, to be suddenly called upon to fight was very vexing. As Sir Thomas said in the House, "What was I to do? I had come down here to secure the election of my Noble Relative. I had received instructions from his father, Lord Clanricarde, that whatever money I required he would supply. What was I to do?"

WHAT HE DID.

the chouse, "What was I to do?" I had received instructions from his father, Lord Clanricarde, that whatever money I required he would supply. What was I to do?"

Sir Thomas's perplexity, however, did not last long; and what he determined to do will best appear from his own words, extracted from his evidence before the Royal Commission, as it stands reported in the "Blue Book." "On Sunday," he says, "there was no expectation of a contest; on Friday Mr. Blake had retired. It came then to Saturday, and I thought we should have no contest, and did not arrange to pay anything; but on Sunday evening, when I went to Lord Dunkellin's committee-room, with his staff, Colonel French having arrived in town by the four o'clock train, I totted up the lists, and saw that, to make the election perfectly secure to Lord Dunkellin, we should bribe to some extent, and we wanted 200 freemen. I considered how I could see them. They were offered me in every direction, and I was told I could see then or twenty in various ways; so I handed to Mr. Perses £250." Commissioner: "To get them?" "I understood that. I got 100 split votes for £250; and the same thing to Colonel French's party, for which (£250) I was to get 100 of their votes. I drew 100 from each, and I thought I had got myself secure." This, then, was what the Honourable Baronte—himself a legislator—did. But the £500 was not all the money that was spent, for it came out before the Royal Commission, that the total cash paid to secure Lord Dunkellin's election was secured by bribery; that Sir Thomas Burke thought himself secure. And so he was of the election, for my Lord Dunkellin was returned at the head of the poll, and Mr. O'Flaherty has already been unscated on petition; a Royal Commission has declared that my Lord Dunkellin's election was secured by bribery; that Sir Thomas Burke was the briber, and that the Marquis of Clanricarde found the money. A bill has been brought into the House to disfranchise the freemen of Galway. Mr. Roebusk has given notice that he will move, "

borough who was once Governor-General in trying times, wi ally considered a high authority on Indian matters, and at held up by the late Sir Charles Napier and others as an ominan, and one of the few really great men who have been as over our Eastern possessions. But lately his Lordship weritie of the management of our Indian government question—What will he do i men of all parties naturally great anxiety for an answer. It is not our intention here the measure which has resulted from the incubation of Le Government. All we can do is to show how it was received with grim silence, and the only cheers came from the tiese, who of course, as in duty bound, encouraged their hether was one exception, and that was very landshible. We conceive that there was great anxiety in the Cabinet whilst was under consideration to give it a popular character. Derby and his friends are Conservative, it is true, but the coshow that Conservatives are really the true Liberals, and he opportunity to prove this to the sceptical world, and it was wind dould that the principle of popular election was introducted. Lord Palmerston's bill gave the appointment of the conf. If Crown, and caused great dissatisfaction in certain quarters. In advance of the Noble Lord, and show that we are not attaid at application of the representative principle even to the government India." At all events, it was quite clear by his manner of approach this part of the measure, that Mr. Disraeli thought that he was at to offer to the House and the country a valuable bonne bone he can was clear that he expected to be interrupted by loud cheers of delaas he unrolled this part of the Indian charter. But alse' it was notsfor when he told the House that London would return one meninstead of cheers there was solemn silence; when he said Liver would send another, there was a low murmur; when he proceeds unfold the seroll further, and reveal Glasgow returning another, murmurs increased, mingled with signs of merriment; and when mentioned Bellast, the House broke out into a regular chorus laughter. At this the Right Honourable Gentleman was evides surprised, and we could fancy him soliloquising thus:—"Why, would you have? When I was a Conservative, I did not please to and now that I am 'coming the Liberal,' you laugh at me." Veri is a perverse generation. "I mourned with you, and you would lament? I pipe to you, and ye will not dance." And then there of the Exchequer went over with real solemnity, and when he came Sir James Hogg he paused, not being quite ready with the name of next, and at length said, to fill up the time, "the next is a gentlema and then paused again. At this the House laughed uproariously. James Hogg sat for many years in the House, and was not remark for his urbanity, but on the contrary; and this inference, which words would bear, that Sir James was not a gentleman, but that the rwas, tickled the House amazingly, and Mr. Disraeli added to the by his unconsciousness of the Cuonci; the general opinion in the House duling, and began a defence of the Honourable Baronet; and then, of conto to the surprise of the Honourable Gentleman, th

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26. HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Lord Panmure, in moving for returns of the sums expended on barracks, by the estimates of 1836-57-58, detailed the various improvements that hed been made in the condition of the soldier in the last twenty years, to show that, so far from having been neglected as it was now said, his well-bear, had been better cared for than that of any other class. The barracks generally were in good order, though the drainage in them was often defective, and in some it was impossible to make these sanitary arrangements. In all respects there had been a general improvement. That nothing had been done within these last five years was not true. Most of the old barracks were built when such sanitary precautions were not thought necessary, and evils now evident were not perceived. He remembered when a barrack room that would now be thought crowded by twenty-five men was appropriated to fifty. He denied that the mortality which had been shown to exist in the Guards could be ascribed to the manner in which they were lodged. The Engineers at Chatham were more crowded in their barracks, yet the Engineers were more healthy; the difference in favour of the Engineers was that they had no night duty to perform; and it was the night duty that affected the health of the Guards so seriously. Providing new barracks near London was very expensive, and new barracks, for some unexplained reason, were not always more healthy than the old. The Wellington Barracks were not so heaithy as those in Portman Street, which were dirtier, more dilapidated, and only rented from year to year. He concluded by repeating the assertion that within the last few years the weltare of the soldier had not been neglected.

The Duke of Cambridge believed that no man had been more anxious to improve the condition of the army than Lord Panmure. Nor did he wish to disparage former administrations; but in fact they were progressing with the age, and future Secretaries of War would have to ask for the mean of prov

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE NEW INDIA BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchaquer moved for leave to bring in a bill to transfer the government of India from the East India Company to the Queen. By this measure it was proposed, in the first place, that there should be a hash officer of state, a Minister of the Crown, who should occupy the rank and fulfil the duties of a Secretary of State, to be president of a council of India. That council would consist of eighteen persons, half to be nominated by warrant from the Crown, under the Royal sign-manual; the other moiety to be elected. It was proposed that each of the nine nominated members should represent some great interest in India, so that, in fact, they would be representative men. They would be appointed in this manner: each of the Presidencies would be represented by a member of its civil service who had served ten years; one in the upper provinces of India or in the continuous contents. that they have paid very dearly for their whistle.

OUR INDIA BILL.

On Friday night Mr. Disraeli brought in the India Bill. The House was crowded by members, and every available place for strangers was occupied. "Under the gallery" was filled by East India directors, and the peers were down in unusual numbers. Lord Ellenborough sat in the front. His Lordship rarely appears in the House; indeed, we never saw him there before. Mr. Disraeli began his speech about five o'clock, and we have seldom seen the House so silent and attentive. Every word was distinct and clear as a bell in the night. And no wonder. Mr. Disraeli had severely criticised the bill of the Noble Lord opposite, little thinking then that he would so soon occupy his great antagonist's place, and himself be called upon to substitute a measure for the one which he handled so unmercifully. And the question—What will he do with the great Indian matter? naturally excited the deepest interest. And, moreover, though Mr. Disraeli introduced the measure into the House of Commons, of course it was known that my Lord Ellenborough was the framer of the measure—that Lord Ellen-

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

THE REVENUE

THE REVENUE.

accounts for the quarter ending March 31, are much more and been anti-fraced. The Customs exhibit an increase of ise of £335,000, 80 mps of £16,195, and Taxes of £18,013, shows the enouncest decrease of £3,551,382, consequent not the war ninep use. The net decrease on the quarter 8,839, which is much less than was apprehended. The year as compared with the previous year amounts to, however, is chiefly attributable to the operation of re-

ned, 80 were rejected on account of act, and from examination. The proportion of rejection declining; in 1855 it was 31.5 per cent.; in 1856,

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR. MASTER PIECES OF MODERN ART.

VALUABLE MAPS ON A LARGE SCALE.

110 of Anat the Progrators will also issue at least Six country i Mart thus an easier the Map of London, published therein to The first or these will be.

A GRIND MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES, after result of houses, such a result of houses Surveys, and metaling all the Radways through the Kaig long. The cize will be 40 inches by 35 inches. THE NAME WILL BE ISSUED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1858.

THE INDIAN NEWS.

While the India Bill chiefly occupies the public mind, the India telegrams may be said chiefly to occupy the public heart. We are on the eve of great and important news, and

heart. We are on the eve of great and important news, and though, after all, mere speculation is unsatisfactory, it is impossible, some low, not to speculate.

The successive mestages of news from the East are, as it were, reported hell-strokes to awaken attention and prepare for events. The fancy is stirred by them, and we turn with a kind of longing curiestity to the pictures which they suggest—troops swarning round the vast and intricate Eastern city, and closing in on its swarthy occupants—an one side the resolution of contempt and hatted, on the other, the resolution of despair; terrible camonading, hand-flighting in intricate streets, and all the din and terror of war. These are the objects which will soon constitute the steple interest of our people, and supersele the political questions of home party and French alliance—which have recently given us a half satisfactory theme.

On looking at the recent facts of the war as we know them up to the time of our writing, we are struck with every appearance of hopefulness. Sir Colin Campbell was before Lucknow, with an immense force under his command, and the attack was to be made (according to the best capietures) about the 10th of last month. The enemy had tried their power lately by attacking Sir James Outram in two great battles, before Sir Colin's arrival. On these occasions they were not only heavily default, but our loss was so slight that it searcely counts in military estimates of such matters. Now, these battles fought before the great re-union of British troops, are highly significant. They would be hints to the enemy of their coming doon, and would proportionately increase one confidence and their anxiety. Had they continued to check Sir James before Campbell's arrival, we must have undertaken the assault under bad anspices. But the Commander-in-Chief found victory waiting for him; and at once pushed on his fortunate "Knight" a step forward on the great chess-board. The city began to be encompassed, like the scorpion, with fire. And every part of our

There is something very solemn and affecting in the pause There is something very solemn and affecting in the pause with which our countrymen in India were awaiting the Lucknow news. The inferest of the struggle is nearly all concentrated on that point. And it is a deeper interest than that which watched Delhi; for though our conquest of Lucknow will not end the war, it will end the last great embodiment of rebellion in arms, and leave the rest of the business to be done, basiness of a decided and inferior character; besides which, there is now comparative quiet everywhere else, and India is emphatically ours, even when we have a serious war with part of it. On the whole, we look with hope, and pride, and confidence to the coming news; and expect that our brave soldiers in India will amply reconcile us to the sacrifices which great armaments are demanding at present from the population at home. PATRONAGE AND COMPETITION.

Acres all, when we consider it seriously, the abuse of patronage is the worst evil of our governing system. It lies at the bottom of all our failures in war and peace, and has always done so. This is now becoming so clear, that people who like the system are a-hamed openly to defend it, and that the principle of competition, if attacked all, is attacked slyly and indirectly. A new Report having informed us of the progress, and renewed the interest, of this principle, we may be pardoned for saying a few words about it, especially as the public, we think, require to ke p their eyes wide open about its mode of operation.

"Competition" is only new in as far as its kind of modern application was a real electric this.

plication gors; as an abstract thing it has always played a great part in the world. The governing men of Europe, as fighters or thinkers, have virtually had to compete in more or less rude

prication go sa sa an alstract thing it has always played a great part in the world. The governing men of Europe, as fighters or thinkers, have virtually had to compete in more or less rude manners in showing their superiority to each other. Parliament is a competitive system of a kind; so, also, the Church and the Universities supply one form of it; and Nature has planted cuulation us an instinct in hum unity for wise and practical purposes. It is only because of our later abuses of patronage, that we have had to organise the principle into its present new forms. It is a centrivance for remedying a known defect by falling back on an old instinct; and, in reality, it is unscrapulous patronage that is the new thing which requires the cerrection.

The elections to this doctrine are really valid only against it, just as objections may be made so against anything whatever. Their force fies in this, that competition will not do everything, which may be justly affirmed of all human schemes. An examination of a kind more or less literary is not, say some people, as use text of a man's general fitness. But then it does insursomething; and what does mere patronage insure? It insures the ancesses of the fit nots of the patron in the first instance, and this is its regular operation. Humanity can scarcely be trusted with such uncentrolled power; because the goodness as well as the badness of our nature are lable to make it to be abused. A kind man cannot resist doing services to his friends, and what is more, is how sity apt to exaggerate their merits. To us, the habit, young fally Fitzmoodie is a good-naturel dunce; but are have not seen the best side of the lad—his heartiness, his pluck—the zeal he showed in norsing his brother Bob through the small-pox, and so forth; all which put a laurel, yea on the densest skull. How is Lord A.—, or General B.—, to refuse giving such a hearty lad his chunce? He does not know ti at in a much less fashomable street hard by there are a half-dozen of unclaimated to the second of the pat

CAPTURE OF A MAHOMETAN FLAG AT NEEMUCH.

DURING the siege of the fort at Neemuch by the Mundisore rebels, an episode occurred which we have illustrated on page 253. Emboldened by the weakness of the European force, the rebels increased in audacity day by day, and at length determined upon an escalade. Shouting, they came with huge ladders calculated to carry foar men abreast, with a guard for musket-shots on the top to defend the carriers, and drawn along upon wheels. Every man of the brave garrison stood to his post, and reserved his fire until the ladders had come within about fifty yards of the walls, when such a volley of musketry, and two such well-directed charges of grape, assailed them that they dropped their ladders and went back faster than they came, leaving a splendid Mussulman green flag on the ground. A brave Beloochee Mussulman, of the 12th Native Infantry, requested to be allowed to capture this flag; and, under cover of a tremendous fire of musketry, he and a havildar were let down by a rope from one of the embrasures, and quick as lightning the flag was secured and waved upon the walls of Neemuch. The havildar received intimation that he should be made a Jemadar; and the private was made, as he deserved, a havildar on the spot.

(I) the followable day of the signa—that is to say, on the 22sd of De-

the spot.

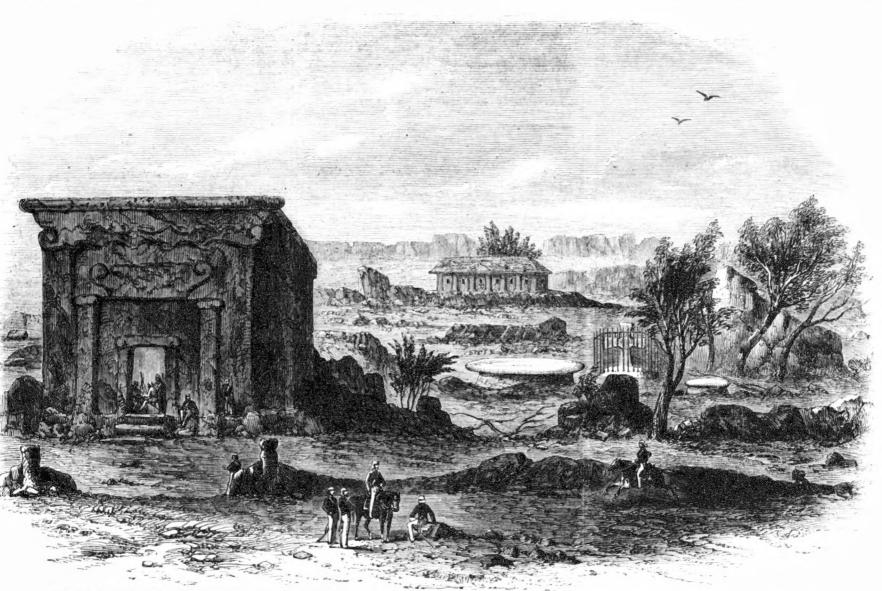
On the fifteenth day of the siege—that is to say, on the 22nd of December—the rebels heard of the approach of the Mhow column, and moved off; and thus the garrison of Neemuch was relieved. The Mhow force subsequently defeated the Mundisore rebels with a loss of 1,200 men, killed, and all their guns.

Mr. Wand has finished his oil-painting of Alice Lisle, the fresco of which is now on view at the New Palace. The Queen's two historical pictures, "The installation of the Garter," and "Queen Victoria at the Tomb of Nanoleon," will be finished in time for exhibition this year.

ARPOGEOR," Will be Hillshed in time for exhibition this year.

M. ARY Scheffer, who has recovered, we are glad to say, from his late severe illness, is finishing two large pictures of "Marguerite at the Fountain," and "Faust holding the Poisoned Cup."

A Shiver "Wassahl Cur" was last week presented to Mr. Dickens by the members of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, before whom he had read the "Christmas Carol."

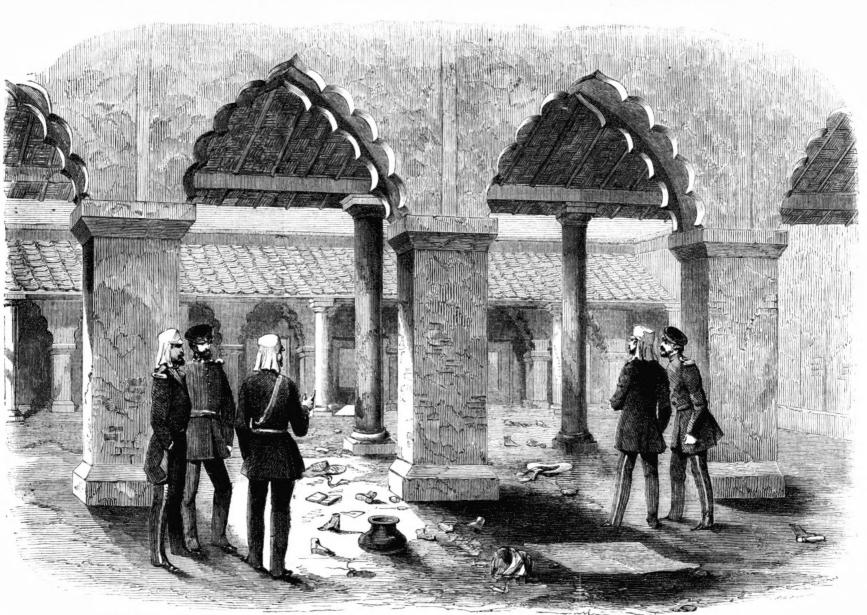


The Theatre, partially destroyed, now turned into a Barrack.

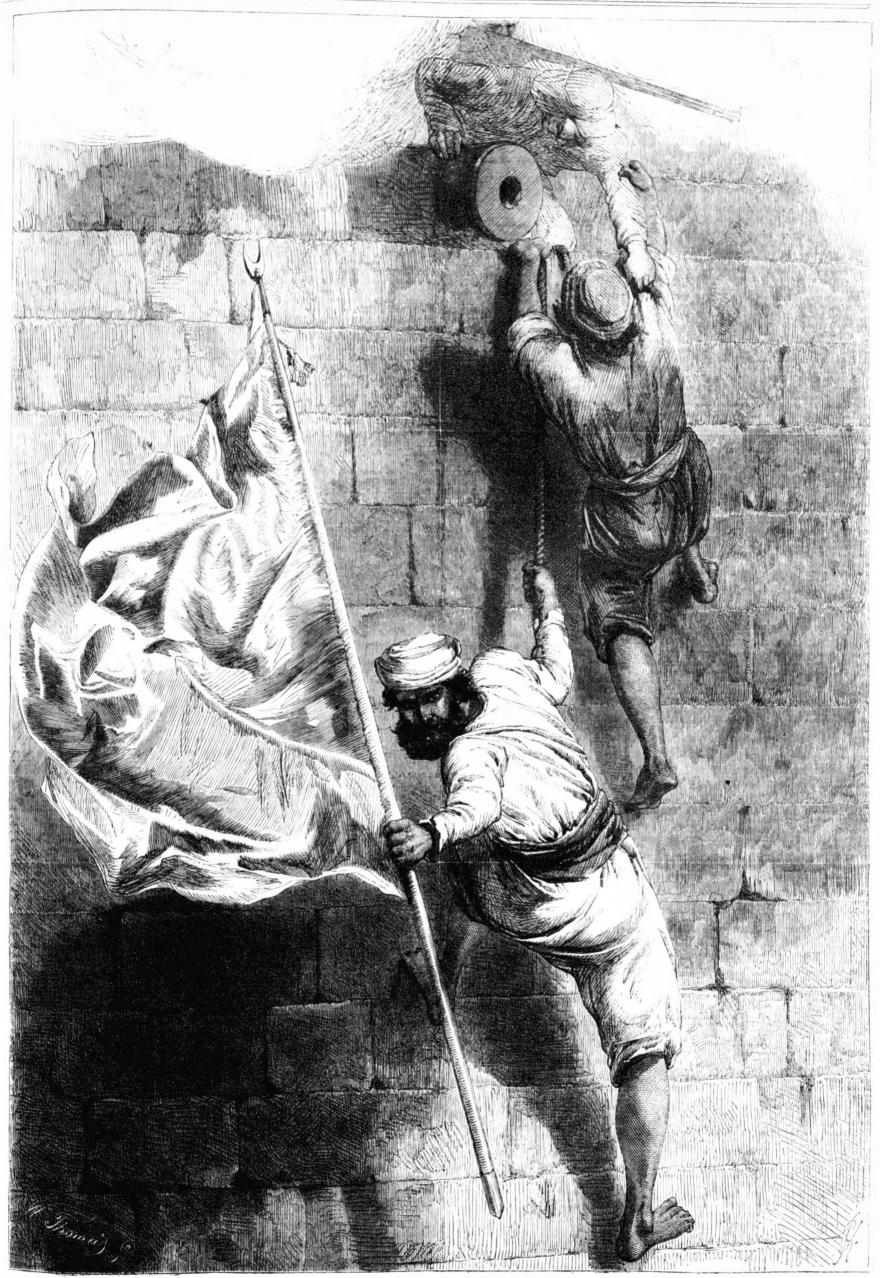
Large well down which the bodies of the ladies and children were thrown. Remains of Hospital
Tomb erected by H.M. 32nd Regt. to the women and children massacred on this spot.

Small well, said to be that down which Miss Wheeler threw herself.

CAWNPORE: THE SCENE OF THE MASSACRE OF THE LADIES AND CHILDREN .- (FROM A SKETCH BY DR. H. B. FRANKLYN, E. TROOP, R.H.A. - SEE PAGE 248.)



INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE AT CAWNPORE WHERE THE MASSACRE WAS PERPETRATED,-(FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT, PEARCE, C.V.G.-SEE PAGE 248.)



CAPTURE OF A MUSSULMAN FLAG BY A PRIVATE AND HAVILDAR OF THE 12TH N.I. AT NEEMUCII.

SAVINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN AND THE COURT left town for Windsor on Saturday. The ay previous, her Majesty paid a visit of inspection to the new suspension

ridge at Chelsea.

The Making on Selling of Percussion-cars, in which fulminating nercury is an ingredient, is to be prohibited in France, save to certain prilized monopolists, and a tax of 50 per cent, ad valorem is laid on the arti-

cle itself.

The Admiratry have required to be informed in how short a time the ships in the steam reserve at Devouport could be got ready for sea. At the same time, a return has been called for of the number of continuous and non-continuous service men serving on board ships in the home ports.

con-continuous service men serving on board ships in the home ports.

The PRINCE DE JOINVILLE is about to publish his voyages and scientific bservations. The work is said to be in the press.

COUNT WALFWSKI, it is said, applied to the Portuguese Government to xpel some French refugees from Lisbon, and met with a direct refusal.

ORSINI passed much of his time, during the last few days of his existence, a noting down and scoring off some old patriotic songs of Italy. Among thers, Dall'Ongaro's "Tre Colori," which roused the people of Sienna in 848; and which was found written out, words and music, entirely in his wn hand.

A GREAT NUMBER OF CELLIC ANTIQUITIES have been brought up in the Lake of Neufehatel. They consist of swords, a bronze axe, and agricultural

Implements.

A VERY VALUABLE LEAD AND SILVER MINE has been discovered at Snowbrook, at the base of Plinlimmon, about eight miles north-east of Llanidloes. A sample of the ore has been assayed; it produced eighty per cent, of lead and twenty ounces of silver to the ton of lead.

The Number of Persons lately arrested in France, and of whom the greater part are most probably now on their way to Algeria, is said to amount altogether to about 200.

An Untried Personer parcel Level Musches.

greater part are most probably now on their way to Algeria, is said to amount altogether to about 200.

AN UNTRIED PRISONER, named James Murphy, committed suicide in the county prison, on Friday afternoon, by hanging himself.

Mr. Rivers Wilson (of the Treasury) continues to fulfil the duties of Private Secretary to the present, as he did to the late, Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

The Sum of Nearly £200, principally in small contributions, has been collected for raising a granite menument in the Marylebone Cemetery, at Finchley, to the memory of the late Sir Henry Bishop.

The "Press" emphatically denies that is has changed hands or opinions, and asserts that it is the recognised organ of the Government.

Before the Palmerson Cariner fell it had been decided to repair and augment the fortifications of Malta. The improvements are to be carried out with activity, according to late intelligence from that island.

The Municipal Commission of Parts is about to commence public works on a large scale, so as to give employment to the operatives of the capital.

Colonel Hall, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, has arrived in Egypti to purchase horses for service in the British armies in India. An Egyptian officer has been appointed by the Viceroy to assist him in the execution of his mission.

A DISPUTE occurred at Jerusalem between the British Consul and the bishop of the Anglican Church, which ended in the Consul's placing the bishop under arrest. Immediate orders were transmitted for the bishop's

release.

The Applications for leave to Marry have so much increased in the French army, that the Government has found it necessary to place fresh restrictions upon the indulgence.

In the House of Commons, last week, Sir John Ogilvy presented a petition from several "of the male and female members of the sect of Protestant Dissenters called the Church of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," in Dundee, praying that a law may be passed to legalise polygamy.

Latter Day Saints," in Dundee, praying that a law may be passed to legalise polygamy.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable is now being shipped on board the Agamemon at Plymouth. The Niagara has arrived in that port.

The Members of the Garrick Club are to commemorate the anniversary of Shakspeare's birthday, the 23rd of April, by a dinner at the Albion Tavern, Mr. Charles Kean in the chair.

The City Council of Alexanderia, Virginia, has passed a law to hire out free negroes who may be in arrears for taxes, and who have no available property, at not less than ten cents a day, till such claims are satisfied.

Lady Inglis, her three children, and several of the Lucknow garrison, arrived at Southampton in the Colombo, last week.

Baron de Manderstrom, Swedish Ambassador at Paris, has been recalled, to fill the post of Minister of Foreign affairs in Sweden.

The Remous that Mr. Wigan had become the lessee of St. James's

THE RUMOUR THAT Mr. WIGAN had become the lessee of St. James's heatre is formally contradicted.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS AND THE NEW MRS. MATHEWS are to proc from America to Australia.

MDLLE. VICTORIA BALFE is engaged by Mr. Gye for his new

SEVENTY-TWO BALES OF COTTON, consigned to Mr. Clegg of Manchester, rrived from Lagos (on the coast of Africa), last week.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ATHENEUM CLUB, acting upon a rule suthorising the election of distinguished men, have conferred that compliment upon fr. Cohlege.

A SECOND VISIT from the Emperor of the French to her Majesty, at Osborne, is talked of.

WATT, the Engineer of the Cagliari, has arrived in England, and has een placed under the care of Dr. Forbes Winslow. It is believed that he cill speedily recover.

HOGAN, the celebrated Irish sculptor, is dead. He has left one or two plendid works uncompleted; and what is fur worse, he has left a family norroyided for.

MUSARD is going to New York, with an engagement of 50,000 francs a

JAMES JONES, who was sentenced to death at the late Carmarthen Assises for "wounding with intent to murder," and Emma Groom, condemned to death at Bury St. Edmond's Assizes for child murder, have been re-

SIR JAMES BROOKE had an interview with the Earl of Derby a few days

CAPTAIN FOOTE, of the United States' frigate Portsmouth, reports that he nearly lost his vessel on a reef of rocks (not laid down in the charts) about thirty-five miles in a south-westerly direction from Simoda, Japan, and thirteen miles from the land abreast of them; he named the reef Portsmouth Breakers.

MOUTH Breakers.

An Athens Journal states that a manuscript copy on parchment of the Gorpels in Greek, and bearing the date 480, has been found in the garret of a house in that city. It is in good preservation, and has been deposited in the public library.

M. Hausmann, the Prefect of the Seine, has found himself under the necessity of resigning his office. A difference between him and his wife, of such a nature as to compel the government to countenance the lady, is said to be the cause.

THE ROADSTEAD OF COPENHAGEN is to be fortified.

THE ROADSTEAD OF COPENHAGEN is to be fortified.

A YOUNG WOMAN WAS sentenced in Paris, last week, to fifteen months' imprisonment and 100 francs fine, for having uttered disloyal sentiments with respect to the affair of the 14th of January.

THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE ROYAL THEATRICAL FUND WAS selebrated on Monday at the Freemason's Tavern. Mr. Thackeray presided, supported by Mr. Charles Dickens.

THE OPENING OF THE INDIAN LOAN has greatly cheered the City, and it is anticipated that an amount of money larger than the directors require will be tendered.

is anticipated that an amount of money larger than the directors require will be tendered.

D. K. Brotherson, book-keeper in the New York Bank, has absconded, leaving a deficiency in his accounts to the amount of nearly 150,000 dollars. The Medical Quacks of Lincoln have entered into a keen rivalry which exhibits itself in scurrious handbills, placards, &c. One of these gentlemen recently missed from his door a board on which was inscribed, "To Dr. —"s apartments." At the same time the board was found securely fastened to the gates of the churchyard.

In Beloum, as in the Hanseatic towns, a rather powerful popular movement has sprung up against the system of involuntary enlistment of soldiers, which prevails almost over the whole of the continent.

The American Telegraph Company now sends despatches from both ends of the line, and simultaneously, by a single wire, the electric currents meeting and crossing, but causing no irregularity. Two ordinary cells of the Grove battery are used. This is the invention of a Mr. Hughes.

Experiments are now being made at Vincennes with a new descrip-

Experiments are now being made at Vincennes with a new description of cannon, with which the new French ships of war are to be armed. These guns are to be of bronze,

Titerature.

Cream. By CHARLES READE. London: Trubner & Co.

Cream. By Charles Reade. London: Trabner & Co.

In noticing "White Lies" in this journal, we called attention to Mr. Reade's cat-like fondness for cream. A young lady's white hand resting on a gentleman's brown hand, was like cream spilt on a mahogany table; the estate of Beaurepaire was "the cream of the surrounding district;" and so on. In the preface, too, the author said, with much felicity, that idioms were "the cream of language;" we believe he said "human language," but no matter. Is it on account of its richness in idiomatic expressions that Mr. Reade's new volume is entitled "Cream?" or does the author bestow the name of his favourite delicacy on this work, because he sincerely regards it as the cream of his literary productions? In the latter case, we can only conclude, that, after writing a book and correcting the proofs, Mr. Reade endeavours to forget all about it. It is said that Auber makes a point of never hearing one of his own operas after the first night; and we are convinced that Mr. Reade nover looks at a novel after he has once sent it to the binders. We believe M. Thiers adopts the same system with his novels—that is to say, his histories; for when he was asked whether the eulogy on Gouvion de St. Cyr (applied by Mr. Disraeli to the Duke of Wellington) was from his pen, he replied, after some hesitation, "Oui, cela doit être de mot"—the fact, however, being that it was by Armand Carrel. But we are forgetting "Cream."

If, as we were saying, Mr. Reade forgets his own works, we can assure him that there are thousands of persons who have read "Claristic Johnstone" at least twice, and that none of them will consent to place "Cream" above or on a level or anywhere near that charming story. It appears hard to bring a man's own productions against him, and to say to him, "Your fourth book is not good because it is not so good as your first;" but it was Mr. Reade's fault if he commenced by writing a masterpiece. "Christie Johnstone" contains character, humour, pathos, admirable—and nowhere unneces

the constituents of the author's "Cream."

The volume contains the "Autobiography of a Thief," and "Jack of all Trades, a Matter-of-fact Romance."

The readers of "It is Never too Late to Mend" may remember that in volume two the chaplain set the thief to write his life honestly. "He was not to whitewash and then gild himself, nor yet to vent one long self-deceiving howl of general, and therefore, sham penitence; but he was to be, with God's help, his own historian and sober critic." Accordingly, Thomas Robinson wrote this autobiography in—jail: "and my readers (we are quoting from the author's preface) may have noticed that at first I intended to print it with the novel. It cost me a struggle to resign this intention, for it was the central gem of my little coronet."

"and my readers (we are quoting from the author's preface) may have noticed that at first I intended to print it with the novel. It cost me a struggle to resign this intention, for it was the central gem of my little coronet."

In the "Autobiography," the best points are the humour of the narrative and the "pungent remarks" with which it is "varied." It is given to us as a fiction "not so true as Gospel, nor so false as history," but we sincerely believe that few will care whether it be pure fiction or founded on fact. The thief is a most uninteresting thief; we have no pity or sympathy for him at any period of his carcer, and as he is neither a great criminal nor even an ingenious one, but merely a low and lazy seoundrel with a hankering after other people's goods, we should be quite unable to read his petty history but for the cleverness with which it is told; and the author's manner, we must admit, is as good as his matter is detestable.

One day, when the thief was 2 boy, a person of gentlemanly appearance met him and took him into a tavern. "After treating me," says Robinson, "he revealed himself to me as my father. He also gave me a crown, and promised to see me again; but was unfortunately prevented, or perhaps forgot."

Young Robinson, some time afterwards, finding himself unable to pay his rent, arranges to give lessons secretly to his landlord, who, in return, is to advance the money demanded by his wife. The instruction is of the most elementary nature, and one evening when the pupil is repeating the multiplication table, his wife enters. "Good heavens," she exclaims, "an I married to a man who does not know that three times five make fifteen!" and then bursts into a flood of tears.

The thief now engages himself to a master-weaver. "Besides learning to take drafts of patterns, &c., I used to cast up his accounts; but one day he sent me to the bank to draw some money. On this I absonded with the money, and went to Edinburgh."

All the robberies are performed with equal ingenuity showing, what we beli

"Jack of all Trades" is far more than half the world."

"Jack of all Trades" is far more interesting as a story than the "Autobiography of a Thief." The here is driven from his home at an early age by a step-mother, and first of all takes to the making, repairing, and doctoring of fiddles. Jack's master has a young sister, and a middle-aged cook. Jacks falls in love with both, and both discover his infidelity — when the violin-maker's house becomes too hot to hold Jack, who forthwith makes for the residence of his friend Mr. Paley, a warm-hearted tailor of Seven Dials. These, we regret to say, are Mr. Paley's opinions about women:

"The men court the women, I grant you," he observed; "but so it is the fish who run after the bait. The women draw back? Yes, and so does the angler draw back the bait when the fish are shy, don't he? and then the silly gudgeons misunderstand the move, and make a rush at it and get hooked, like you."

hooked, like you."

Jack next takes up with a grainer, in whose company he travels about the country. Provincial grainers, it appears, are not up to their business, and Jack's friend not only teaches it to them—for a consideration, but shows Jack how to teach it to them also.

"What!" exclaims Jack, "teach painters how to paint, when I don't know a stroke myself?"

"Why not? you've only got it to learn," says the grainer, with much

significance; "they have got to unlearn all they know; the

significance; "they have got to unlearn all they know; that long process about it."

The grainer's tuition is so successful, that one of his particle of the provincial painter was "chaffing at first, and thought the provincial painter was "chaffing."

Jack next appears as a frework maker, but the fireworks and a portion of the British public, who have tolected to pyrotechnic display, won't go off either. They remain a where the entertainment was to have taken place, and me their money's worth out of the unfortunate artist's hide the meanwhile concealed in a tree.

Escaping the fury of the populace, Jack returns one harbour of refuge in Seven Dials, where he always meals a welcome from the little tailor. Soon afterwards Mr. Co of the orchestra at the Adelphi Theatre, for whom our hor repaired violins, takes it into his head that the lutter is a soffers him an engagement as second violinst, and, what is anyon his accepting it. The worst of it is, that Jack is un. The French say that there are a hundred difficulties in value and that ninety-nine of them consist in the handling of the Jack can, somehow or other, imitate the handling of the bow tune an instrument beautifully. He brings his loudest vio tinguishes himself amazingly during that inevitable orchos which used to throw the Turkish ambassador into such cash he bows away in the most energetic manner, having soaped the horsehair so that no sound whatever in This facctions imposture is discovered at the end of two not until it has had the effect of throwing into convulsions a certain stolid violinist, who "would play without a sin pantomine—stuck there all night, like Soiomon cut in b with a white choker, as solemu as a tomb, with handreds round." with a white choker, as solemn as a tomb, with hand

pantomime—stuck there all night, like Soiomon cut in black new with a white choker, as solemu as a tomb, with handreds has him with a white choker, as solemu as a tomb, with handreds has him with a white choker, as solemu as a tomb, with handreds has him count."

(Mr. Reade, by the by, tells us that this grave young fiddler was rather a 'satanine' temper," meaning evidently "saturnine." Has opened this parcuflesis, we will not close it without remarking to "Cream" exhibits the same faults in diction in which Mr. Reade appears to cultivate, own we believe, to an exaggerated love of picturesque huranger, who sometimes leads him to write the vilest Americanisms, to say holds of our own native slang. Thus in the work before us a man me beats another, he "leathers" him; bad books go down to "trunkerny teeth are "grinders;" a false ideal is a "licelal" (a good joke he bad comic paper, but nothing more); we also read of a "thundering bignery wall"—expressions which do not pretend to interpret. What, too, does the author mean he "mole candle?" Such orthography is calculated to irritate all retymologists and all the tallow-chandlers in the country.)

Let us now return to our Jack-of-all-Trades. He is discharged in the Adelphi orchestra, but not from the Adelphi Theatre, where be employed at nine shillings a week to fetch brandy-and-water for Meeve—an onerous occupation, it would appear. Then, Mr. Yates he in want of a star, an elephant is engaged, and Jack is retained in special service. Here begins the best part of Mr. Reade's story, which we can only give the very slightest sketch. However, we in state that Jack soon becomes filled with an almost superstitions he to the effect that his fortunes in life are connected with those of elephant, which in fact turns out to be the case. After a productation halted. It think she would succeed there now, but a titue they were not ripe for an elephant."

There is one man only among the elephant's attendants who govern her, and to him she is devoted. "The elephant was a med to hi

which a very good substitute is a pitchfork; and having acquired baseceret, he makes use of it to depose Mulle. Diek's recognised governor a drunken, worthless scoundrel—and is appointed elephant-driver in listend.

The elephant party return penniless to London. Jack loses his last shilling overboard, just as he is on the point of landing from the steamer after a long and tedious voyage; and here occurs a sentimental passage—almost the only one in the book—which is at all events better than anything in Sterne, because more natural.

"I looked after it in silence," says Jack; "a young lady with whom I had made some acquaintance during the voyage happened to be at my elbow, and she laughed most merrily as the shilling went down. I remember being astonished that she laughed. The man still held out the bread, but I shook my head. 'I must go without now,' said I. The young lady was quite surprised. 'Why, it is worth a guinea,' cried she.' 'Yes, miss,' said I, sheepishly,' but we can't always have what we like, you see I ought to have held my shilling tighter.' 'Your shilling!' cried she.' 'Yes, miss,' faid I, sheepishly,' but we can't always have what we like, you see I ought to have held my shilling tighter.' 'Your shilling!' cried she.' 'An and she dashed her hand into her pocket, and took out her purse, and I could see her beautiful white fingers tremble with engerness as they lived among the coin. She soon bought the loaf, and as she handed it to me, I happened to look in her face, and her cheek was red and her eyes quisbriuming. Her quick woman's heart had told her the truth, that it was a well-dressed and tolerably well-behaved man's last shilling, and returnacater years of travel to his native land. I am sure until the young lae's felt for me, I felt nothing of it. I had been at my last shilling more that once; but when I saw she thought it hard, I began to think it was hand, and I remember the water came into my own eyes. However, bless her, and may she never want a shilling in her pocket, nor a kind heart n

For further particulars we refer our readers to "Cream" itself which after all must be highly interesting, or we could not have remembered so many of its details.

The London Pulpit. By J. Ewing Ritchie. 12mo, Second Edition. revised and corrected. London: Tweedie.

We are not surprised that this book has reached a second edition. It addresses only a class, but that class is a very large one. It comprises what is called "The Religions World." It has been said by a edebrated author that the most interesting writing to all men is biography. Most of the topics that society indulges in is a sort of biography, and even history is but little more. Here then is a book of shortgossiping, biographical sketches of the London Ministers whose names one seek constantly advertised on the walls of the Metropolis, whose portraits look at us from the windows of our print shops, and who dash like meteors into the provinces to preach charity sermons, and "astonish the natives." It would be surprising indeed if such a book did not

renghout the book evident strue that his pen has had practice in writing for the public eye. None I at a practice add have succeeded in preceding such generally accurate these few strokes of the pencil. There are, however, a few stead judgment, which, in a third edition, we would recomplish the feether correct. For instance, it is an error in taste to dwell expressed defects of his subjects. It is pleasant enough for Mr. A. to have it advertised in a popular book that Mr. A. is a man, but not so pleasant for Mr. and Mrs. B. to see it lefthat Mr. B.'s "bodily presence is contemptible," and that, I by externals, he is a failure." This is buff taste. The adortine, manner, style, and conduct, are fair subjects of results builty failings hardly. And as instances of error in most Mr. Ritchie compares Mr. Binney to Carlyle, whom he no resolubles than "How to Make the Best of Both Worlds" releas the "Sartor Resartus." Mr. Binney is a great man among ators—and something more—but he is not to be compared with the seas And again, in the sketch of Maurice, the author seems to the were out of the Church. This is certainly an error. The enters boast of freedom, but everybody knows that the tests amongst are quite as stringent as they are in the Church. We will ventess what there is not an orthodox Dissenting minister in London would admit Maurice into his pulpit, and if he were to start as a enter, "on his own hook," as the Americans say, we doubt whether only set a congregation. Mr. Ritchie's book is nevertheless cleador, and well worth perusal.

There Sergeants: or, phases of the Soldier's Life. By

Sergeants: or, phases of the Soldier's Life. By Mouris, Sergeant 7-11 Highlanders (medal Waterbo); Mouris, ex-Sergeant 73rd and 63rd Regiment (medal WILLIAM Mouris, junior, Colour-Sergeant 63rd Regi-lal Crimon, with four classes, French gold War Me Ial). 12mo. Effingham Wilsen.

at modal Crimea, with four clasps, French gold War Melal), aden 12mo. Effingham Wilsen, three Morrises who have teacther written this interesting book Lot one family. Thomas and William are brothers, and William, r, is son of the latter. The two first were foldiers in the "old lad both were present at Waterloo. William jumor, was in the ea, took his share in the work and sufferings in the trenches before stopol, and was at the battles of Alma, Balachara, and Inkermann. old tolks having enjoyed the happiness of receiving their young man back safe and sound from his perilous expedition, it occurred in all three that unitedly they could publish a tale—
"Or moving accidents by flood and field;
Of hairbreadth 'scapesi' the imminent deally breach," is few families could relate. And they forthwith set to work to a down an account of their adventures. And here it is. And is the authors are almost entirely self-taught, it is a remarkably switten book. It is not a history, but a marrative of the personal names and experiences of the writers, of what they did and saw, action is an old story, but always fresh, especially when well told man who was there. The latter part of the book, which consists a adventures of "the young um" in the Crimea, is of course espely interesting. We have had officers' and special correspondents' units of the great events of the Russian War, and here we have a prisodiler's marrative. The book will have doubtless a large sale amongst classes, and certainly no barrack library ought to be without it.

The South-Western Rahmay Styrios at Salisaury was totally dereved by fire on Saturday night. The accident is supposed to have oriacted from some defect in the gaspipes. Trains continue to run as usual.

Mr. Thomas Alisor is said to have offered to surrender if the Governnt wil guarantee the expenses of his defence.

Storion Tamerrik has returned from Rio Janeiro to Paris, where he is
zeed at the Italian opera. At Rio Janeiro, he received the enormous
y of 30,000 francs a month.

A New Work, by M. Proudhon, is shortly to be published under the
me of "Le Bon Dien and XIXe Siècle."

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. A bill brought in by
scount Bury, M.P., Mr. schneider, and Mr. M. Milnos, proposes to
maitages with a deceased wife's sister. It repeals the statutory
lacition of such marriages, and declares that no marriage which has
n, or hereafter shall be, celebrated at any time or place whatever, within
without this realm, between a man and the sister of his late wife, shall be
voidable by reason only of the affinity of the parties, or by reason
any canonical or other objection or impediment founded only on such
my. No clergyman in holy orders of the United Church of England
d Ireland will be compelled to solemnise such marriages, or be liable to
y suit, penalty, or censure for solemnising, or refusing to solemnise them.
Act will not extend to marriages hereafter contracted in Scotland,
ere is a provision for saving rights.

Marriage. The dispuse con-

the has collected ref renees to 86 cases of poisoning by phosphorus, number 21 arose accidentally, 25 were from suicidal intention, and rimnal poisoning. Of these bi cases, in 51 chemical matches supphosphorus employed; and it is found that these cases are on the lust as cases of poisoning by arsenic are on the decrease.

Exhibition of the innumerable Religious Rook Clubs, a six by formula in every market town exponential in the Secretary of Firsh Artists may be termed the burgesses of any one, the can look with an importal every mental town of the Secrety of Firsh Artists may be termed the burgesses of all. The sketches, though few in miles of all. The sketches, though few in miles of all. The sketches, though few in miles of all the Pusseite C in human Mr. Vilhers the Example of the Brook Clurch man, and the Pusseite C in human Mr. Vilhers the Example of the Brook Clurch man, and the parameter demonstrations to the kirk of Social and Dr. Harden and the Pusseite C in human Mr. Vilhers the Example of the Brook Clurch Mr. Binney the Independent Search of the Brook Clurch Mr. Binney the Independent Search Harden and the Pusseite C in human Mr. Vilhers the Example of the Brook Clurch Mr. Binney the Independent Search Harden and the Pusseite C in human Mr. Vilhers the Example of the Brook Clurch Mr. Binney the Independent Search Harden and the Pusseite C in human Mr. Vilhers the Example of the Brook Clurch Mr. Binney the Independent Search Harden and Pusseite C in human Mr. Vilhers the Example of the Brook Clurch Mr. Binney the Independent Search Harden and Pusseite C in human Mr. Vilhers the Example of the Brook Clurch Mr. Binney the Independent Search Mr. Binney the Mr. Binney the Independent Search Mr. Binney the Mr. Binney the M

than they did in 1857. We felt it our duty last week to a liminister some mild castication to the exhibitors at the Portland Gallery, for the reason that they are young men—men who ought to be up and doing instead of folding their arms like the sluggard; but when we say that the present year's exhibition of the Society of British Artists is an average one, we do not use the word in a comminatory sense. Mannerism may be rife, a want of progress may be manifest, but the majority of the artists whose works we review have already achieved excellenc; and though we may tacitly deplore the inclination towards the status quo apparent in their productions, it would be unjust in us to dony them credit for the really good works they submit to the examination of the public.

Mr. F. Y. Hurdstone, the president of the association, contributes four large works—(196), "The Modern Silenns;" (252), "A Fisherman's Daughter of Molo de Gaeta;" (350), "A Confessional of Valencia, Spain;" and (643), "Peccorano." They are, as usued, characterised by the large and learned drawing which has been acquired by this painter; the shadows are east in the right places; the chromatic scale of colour is sufficiently correct; but we must be at perpetual issue with Mr. Hurlstone, imprimis, for the doleful lack of expression which his figures display; and, secondly, for the coarse, seambling, ropy nature of his manipulative treatment. We know perfectly well that each particular hair is a separate capillary tube, and that under the microscope the flesh with its poors presents the aspect of a succession of hills and vales; but we must dissent from the Brobblignagian teature given by Mr. Hurlstone to minate objects. In the "Fisherman's Daughter," the hair of the female h (une looks as though it appertained to the head of Medusa, and was swarming with snakes. Still Mr. Hurlstone is not an artist to be cursorily or contemptuously dismissed. If he cannot go the right way himself, he can point it out to younger artists. He believes in his vocation; he dra

islands, and the Isola Belta on the Isola Maggiore." The scene is so delicious, the treatment so soft and tender, the aerial perspectives marvellously heid, the whole picture is so glowing, so beautiful, and so pactical, that, gazing upon it, the only question we can ask ourselves is, "Can such things be; can such lovely spots exist on this work-a-day earth!" Such a picture scenes it only to be painted in an Armidas garden, and to be hung up, when finished, in the Castle of Indolence. And yet Mr. J. B. Pyne has, we dare say, to pay taxes, "and knows, with painful accuracy, when quarter-day comes round. Armidas garden leads us naturally to Mr. A. J. Woolmer, the most obelical, the most theightful, the most delicity in the gallery. (109) "The Ladies' Valley," a scene from the "Becameron," is a charming example of his spanneled, sparkling, joyous, meretricious style. There never were such ladies; there never was such a valley; no drapery ever fell in such folds; such roses never blushed on those cheeks; such peach-blossoms never bloomed on those limbs. Mr. Woolmer first copies nature and then rouzes it, then trims it up with cosmeties and pearl powder. (200) "The Boudoir" is an enchanting scrap of impossibility. There is an indolent beauty—of course a Marchoness—a toilet table, a pet spaniel, a mass of jewels and lace, and silken drapery hanging about it, in rich profusion, like sugar-plums. Mr. Woolmer was born a hundred years too late. He ought to have lived in the time of the Farmers-General and the courtiers of the Cili de Beuf. He would have painted admirable, captivating little pictures for Madame de Pompadour and Sophie Arnold; he would have been the decorator par excellence for the Pavillon de Hanovre, and the petite maison of the Pare aux Cerfs.

Twelve years ago we expected very great things from Mr. W. D. Kennedy. He was an Academy gold medallist, and even, we believe, selected by the ineffable Forty as travelling student. In 1816, if our memory serves us rightly, Mr. Kennedy exhibited a really excellen

throughout.

(98) "Mount St. Michel, Normandy," J. J. Wilson, is emphatically a throughout.

(98) "Mount St. Michel, Normandy," J. J. Wilson, is emphatically a great picture. First, as a landscape, and subsequently as amarine painter, Mr. Wilson has shown himself the worthy son of a worthy sire, and has never deregated from the fame of "Old John Wilson." The rocky fortress is vigorously delineated. There is movement in the sky, the bounding waves, the tossing boats. The colour is healthy and transparent: there is plenty of the painter's manner, and very little mannerism. Before we quit the Wilsons, we must mention a charming little view (43) of the "Place de la Calande, Rouen," by W. A. Wilson, the "Mount St. Michel" Wilson's brother. Though somewhat gray and cold in tone, the architectural details are admirably rendered, and the quaint old houses skilfully massed in.

The ambitious picture of the year is "Kars and its Defenders" (511), by Messrs, J. & G. Foggo. The attempt at the apotheosis of Sir Fenwick Williams and his gallant coadjutors is very meritorious, but somewhat weakly carried out. (562) "Lucknow: There's help: 'I hear the slogan," is a recharffee of the exploded canard of Jessie Brown and the Highlanders. What a drary paucity of imagination there seems to be among our figure painters. (97) "The Death of Lord Marmion," by W. J. Montaigne, is a crowded canvas, meritorious in detail but woefully deficient in action. As for (34) "Lucius Junius Brutus," by W. Waterhouse, it is a very theatrical rendering, in the worst style of imitation of the school of David, of a very repulsive

passing which they rapidly drew away from their opponents, and come the winners at Mortlake by about four boats' lengths.

The Nightingale Pund.—Some correspondence between Miss Nightingale write "Dear Mr Herbert,—I have been published. Miss Nightingale write "Dear Mr Herbert,—I have been for some time heastating as to a course I ought to take with regard to the large fund which is called by name, and which was so generously placed in my hands for the purpose being applied to a most useful and beneficient object. After allowing a trockness tally suffacient for forming a judgment, I find my health so mi impaired, and I am, consequently, so unequal to begin a work which, to properly performed, will require great exertion and unceasing attention that I feel it incumbent upon me and due to the contributors to beg you communicate to the trustees and council my inability to undertake task." Mr. Herbert, on the part of the committee, replies—"We cam but trust that with diminished labour you will regain your health, and the without undue fatigue or exertion you will be enabled to give a gene superintendence to the plans you may devise for the application of the fur I am, therefore, desired by my colleagues to express their earnest hope they will be enabled to bestow on weak which is identified with your name, and which we still carnestly be will derive the sorganisation from your hands." To this suggestion Mindingale assents.

and pirates,

ACCOUNT BOOKS AT SEA.—The banking account book of Messis. Hughes,
Goble, and Co., of Astrael, Upper Yarra, with the English, Scottish, and
Chartered Bank, Melbourne, together with a small ledger, receipted bills,
&c., &c., all tied together in one bundle, were picked up off the South Foreland last week. They had apparently not been many hours in the water,
for the books were not wet through.

COUNT PERSIGNY.

COUNT PERSIGNY, the late representative of France at the English Court, is a member of a French family of respectable origin. He was born in France about the year 1808, so that he is much about the same age as his imperial master, whose devoted partisan he has been for many years. He shared in England the exile of Louis Napoleon, after the escape of the latter from the fortress of Ham, and has accompanied him through all the later vicesitudes of his life.

On the restoration of the Republic, in 1848, he accompanied Louis Napoleon to Paris, and on the establishment of the empire he was the strongest advocate for the cultivation of the English alliance, which he supported with all his influence at the Tuilcries, whilst Count Walewski and M. Drouyn de l'Huys were successively ambassadors at the Court of St. James's.

For a short time after the establishment of the empire, Count Persigny held the post of Minister of the Interior, and upon laying down

Court of St. James's.

For a short time after the establishment of the empire, Count Persigny held the post of Minister of the Interior, and upon laying down that office (we believe in 1855) was sent to the English Court as the successor of Count Walewski.

He appears to have won the confidence of Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon, and these ministers seem to have willingly received his interpretation of the feeling of the French Government during the recent crisis. To what extent he was consulted, or how far he volunteered any expression of opinion, we are unable to say.

On Lord Derby's accession to office, the French ambassador felt that the abandonment of the Conspiracy Bill by the Conservative cabinet might tend to complicate matters between the two countries, and it was decided that he should retire from his responsible, and now irksome position. His well-known differences of opinion with Count Walewski probably contributed to bring about this event.

It is understood that Count Persigny will retire, for a time at least, into private life; from which it is expected that he will not emerge again until—as is confidently augured by his friends—he re-appears upon the theatre of the political world as entrusted with the portfolio of foreign affairs.

We should add, that as a reward for his long and faithful services, Persigny has been clevated to the dignity of a count since the establishment of the empire under Louis Napoleon; and that he married some years since Mademoiselle de la Moskowa, daughter of the late Marshal Ney, who, as our readers will doubtless remember, was created Prince of Moscow by the first Emperor Napoleon.

CHINESE ARMS.

CHINESE ARMS.

ONE of Admiral Genouilly's commissariat secretaries gives us the accompanying portraiture of a group of Chinese arms, of which the allies have now more than enough in their own hands. It was deemed prudent, as we last week announced, to seize all the depôts of arms in Canton, lest the warriors of Mokh, the Tartar General, should put them to bad uses. There were three imperial armouries, and all were in a high state of efficiency. The double-handed swords were immense in numbers and terrible to look upon. There were rooms full of those fear-inspiring shields which, in some quite modern period of Chinese history, probably gave to some piratical Greek the idea of the Shield of Minerva. There were arrows in thousands, very carefully finished and preserved in cases, but the mandarin bows were very rare. Great store of quilted war jackets filled the presses, and there were many complete suits of Chinese armour. The swords, and pikes, and gingals, and matchlocks were innumerable; but the chief attraction was five brass guns, which were followed by covetous eyes as they were walked off by the coolies. In another establishment was found collected all the shot that could be recovered after the last year's bombardment, and also some unexploded shells, which had been fired upon the city on the 28th of December. There was also a great depôt of infernal machines, in form like a dark lantern, made of tin; and many flags and banners were also carried off.

OPENING OF THE NEW BRIDGE AT CHELSEA.

CHELSEA.

The new bridge connecting Chelsea and Battersea was regally inaugurated on Friday week, by a visit from her Majesty and the Prince Consort; and on Monday it was thrown open to the public.

Chelsea west has long enjoyed the means of crossing to the Surrey side of the Thames by means of Battersea Bridge; but the immense intervening and once suburban district up to Vauxhall, on the Middlesex bank, had long felt the want of a more direct way of passing over the river than the two existing bridges afforded, and the formation of a "people's park" on the Battersea side has of course increased the exigency. The Government



determined, some years ago, on baseman's bridge, midway between Battersea and V and entrusted the task to Mr. Thomas I's the engineers of the Board of Works with duced a very clegant structure, quite at the requirements of the neighbourhood. The bridge is on the suspension principle site chosen, the Thames is 737 feet in wideriver is spanned by three spaces, the cent. 352 feet between the piers, and the sideriest 6 inches each; the two piers in the Loans 19 feet 6 inches each; the two piers in the Loans 19 feet wide each, by a length of 86 feet 6. The height of the caissons of the piers, associated; "Trinity" high-water level, is 76 inches. Above the level of the top of the control the piers are surmounted by towers, which are structed of iron. They diminish in plan to 9. 8 inches by 4 feet 2 inches at top, the which the rollers of the saddles work that can surrounded by a cradle-work of cast-iron which the rollers of the saddles work that can suspensory chains. Below the caissons the iron spreads out at the bottom on what are tech called "bed-plates," that rest upon York strings. 12 inches in thickness, below which is concrete constructed in the ordinary manifestings. 12 inches in thickness, below which is concrete constructed in the ordinary manifestings. 12 inches in thickness, below which is concrete constructed in the ordinary manifestings. 12 inches in thickness, below which is concrete constructed in the ordinary manifestings of the suspensory chains on the towers is at an tude of 51 feet 8 inches above high-water mirk the top of the finals, that terminate the tower 88 feet 6 inches from the same level. The ments of the bridge, both on the Chelsea is tersea sides of the river, have each what is "a relieving arch" in the centre, which see purpose of distributing the weight uniform space between the arch and abutment being in with concrete. The abutments, as well as the 1 rest firmly upon piles, which have been different an analyle in front of the mooring chas an extra security. The roadway of the bridge a



GROUP OF CHINESE ARMS CAPTURED AT CANTON.



THE NEW BRIDGE AT CHELSEA .- (MR. THOMAS PAGE, ENGINEER.)

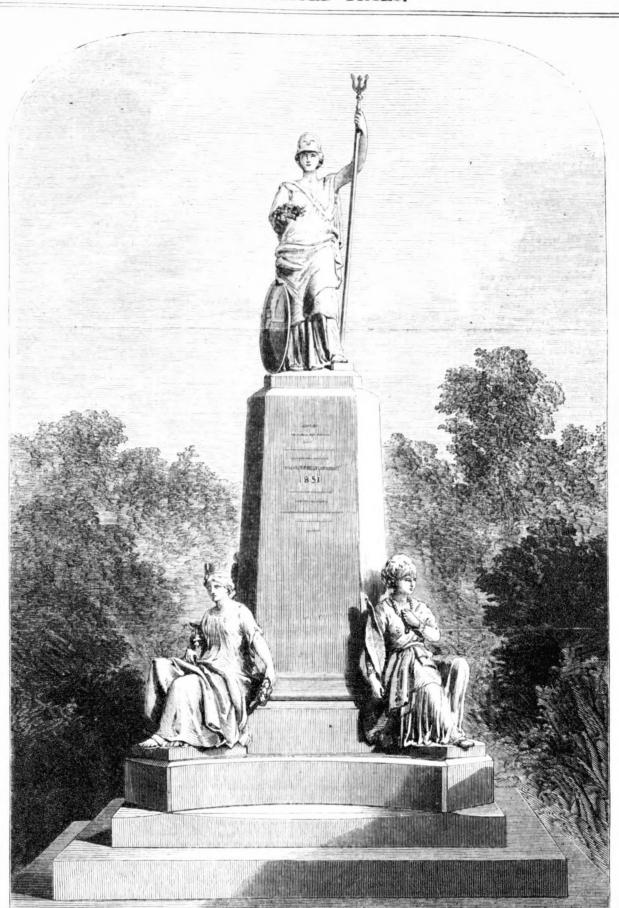
only difference being that the blocks are of smaller limensions. On each side the carriage-way is the carriage-way is red a tram for the ty traffic. A very large ount of additional mugth is obtained over ordinary mode of con-ction that has hitherto netion that has nitherto
madopted in the formanof suspension-bridges,
the introduction of
a longitudinal lattice
ders of wrought iron,
e of which is inserted
each side, and separates
wondway from the footone of which is inserted on each side, and separates he readway from the foot-oaths. At each end of he bridge, characteristic and highly picturesque-ooking-lodges have been rected. These lodges have basements sixteen feet square, upon which rise superstructures that the control of the profits of which are octangular in plan, he roofs of which are overed with Portland rement, and their angles and summits adorned with appropriate terminations in terra-cotta. Some of hese terminations fixed at the angles of these mall buildings are noteworthy as being both ernamental and useful, wing perforated, and erre as chimney-tops. The four towers that rise wer the eaissons and piers the right was recommended. over the caissons and piers the river, are highly in the river, are highly picturesque in form, and are entirely constructed of iron, except eighteen feet of their upper portions at top, which are of moulded copper, which is, in fact, gilded and painted to resemble light-coloured bronze. The summits of the towers are crowned with globular lamps, which diffuse a large body of light over the structure. The towers bear the Royal arms, with the monogram "V.A.," the letters being interlaced. One of them also bears the inscription—
"Gloria Deo in excelsis!" and the other—

and the other-

Victoriae; Anno Domini, 1858."

The bridge is regarded by the best authorities as one of the most successful efforts in bridge building in modern times. The suspension chains, which were manufactured by Messrs. Howard and Ravenhill, of Rotherhithe, are of the very best quality of metal that money could procure, and were tested by being submitted to a strain of 13½ tons to the square inch, three times greater than any tension to which they can be subjected by the actual traffic. In connection with the bridge, we may mention a great improvement on the northern side of the river, in the shape of an embankment running from Vauxhall Bridge to beyond the grounds of Chelsea Hospital, and forming an excellent drive.

The park is at present



PRIZE DESIGN FOR A MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851 .- (MR. DUBBAM, SCULPTOR .- FER NEXT FAGE.)

in an unfinished state. Not to speak of what must be left to nature and time, the ground is not all laid out and the gravel walks are not continuous. Nevertheless, the pleasing transformations that have been effected would surprise any one who should now visit Battersea-fields after an absence of five or six years. The flat, cheerless, solitary expanse is now broken and yaried with banks, and shrubberies, and ornamental water. Above all, it is annexed to the metropolis by a beautiful bridge.

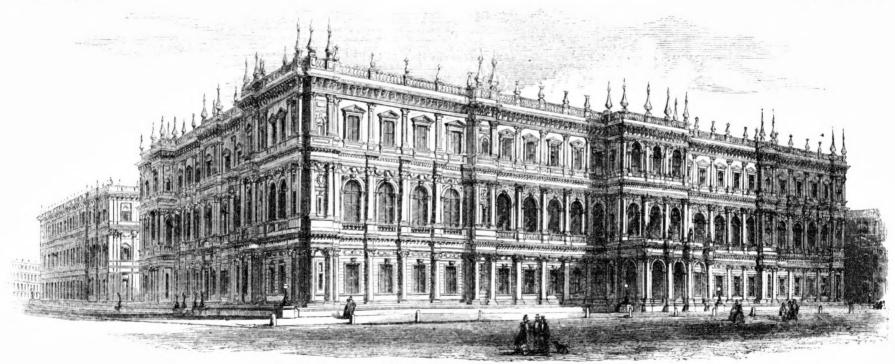
PALACE RAILWAY.

THE opening of the new bridge was anticipated by a fortnight, and consequently it is still deficient of some points of finish. Sir Benjamin Hall, the late President of the Board of Works, had promised that the opening should take place simultaneously with that of the Crystal Palace and West-End Railway, and Lord J. Manners determined to redeem the pledge of his predecessor. The directors of the railway did their work of inauguration for the railway, by passing over the line in a special train on Saturday, and then, Briton-like, partaking of a banquet at the Crystal Palace; and Monday was selected for the opening to the public of both bridge and railway. In both cases the opening was almost without ceremony. The railway trains ran during the day. With regard to the bridge, Mr. Russell, of the Board of Works, having joined Mr. Page, the engineer, at the Chelsea side, at three o'clock, the gates were thrown open, those two gentlemen walked over, and some hundreds of pe destrians, with scores of carriages, followed.

The line is nearly eight miles in length, and after leaving the Palace passes through the districts of Norwood, Balham Hill, Streatham, Tooting, and Wandsworth, terminating on the edge of the Thames, close to the entrance to Battersea Park, where an extremely commodious and well-lighted station has been erected, at a cost of about £30,000, including all the progression.

of about £30,000, including all the necessary works and adjuncts, but exclusive of the price of the land on which it is built. The railway company are also erecting a steamboat pier, which is near completion, in the immediate vicinity of the terminus at Battersea. Battersea.

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES. The plan of the design for the Foreign Office which we this week en-



DESIGN FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE .- (THOMAS BELLAMY, ARCHITECT.)-PREMIUM \$100,

grave, comprises two internal courts and corridors—the latter rather defective as to light, however. The principal front has a projecting centre, and an arcaded carriage porch. In the street plan which accompanied Mr. Bellamy's design, he preserves the present site of Westminster Bridge, and provides another bridge with two approaches from Charing Cross, but appears to contemplate the removal of Hungerford Bridge. Amongst his other improvements are the opening a way from the Strand to the Mall in the Park; the enlargement of the National Gallery; the erection of a building for the Royal Academy south of Trafalgar Square, near the Park entrance; and a road north to Oxford Street from the west side of Trafalgar Square, past the end of the National Gallery.

MONUMENT IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GREAT

MONUMENT IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Mr. Durham has been chosen to creet a monument in Hyde Park to commemorate the Great Exhibition of 1851. His design consists of a statue of Britannia, attended by figures emblematical of the four quarters of the globe. The statue of Britannia is proposed to be cleven feet high—the figures at the base eight feet six inches high; the whole to be executed in bronze and granite, or marble and Mansfield Moor stone. The entire height of the monument will be forty-five feet. There is no monument of the same character in England.

The four figures at the base are all new types. America, for instance, is not the hackneyed Red Indian in feathers, but, as befits the subject, a civilised figure—more like a young Britannia, indeed, than anything else.

anything eise.

Mr. Durham's design was chosen by ten votes to two; and very gratifying and astonishing it is to find so important a public work confided to an English artist.

CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S MUSIC HALL.

"The want has long been felt"—as the proprietors of new journals are in the habit of saying—not of a new periodical, but of a new music hall. Without calling attention again (we have done so whenever the opportunity has presented itself) to the absolute agliness of the Hanover Square Rooms, or to the bad situation of Exeter Hall, regarded as a concert-room for the inhabitants of the West End, or to the utter outlandishness of the Surrey Music Hall, we may simply remind our readers that London until within the last week possessed neither a capacious, well-built, and betittingly ornamented room for concert-goers of the fashionable districts; nor a convenient and spacious building for music lovers (or musical amateurs, to speak more incorrectly) of any class.

The St. James's Music Hall is a building of no external architecture that can be described—simply because it is impossible to get anything like a complete view of the outside. But it occupies a very large space between Piccadilly and Regent Street, the entrance from the former thoroughfare being nearly opposite the "Museum of Economic Geology"—which is supposed to have been instituted in favour of the art of "skinning flints." It is not merely large, but enormous, compared to anything of the kind that previously existed in England; and its decorations, and the general convenience of the arrangements, are quite on a par with the size. Nothing like it exists in Paris; and, as far as capacity is concerned, we should, to find its parallel, have to go as far as Vienna, where some of the musical beer-houses are perhaps of equal magnitude. The St. James's Music Hall also resembles the artistic refreshment-rooms of the Austrian capital in another important point. The new concert-house has dining-rooms, supper-rooms, smoking-rooms, and private-rooms attached to it—all fitted up with the same elegance which marks the decorations of the principal salle.

The concert-room is oblong, and bears some general resemblance, as to form, to St

false, like other syrens, out of teaching them to be a suffered to sing at several inches below the level of the orchestra, as is at present the case.

As regards the tasteful decorations, we can merely call attention to the gilt pointed arches which support the entablatures at the sides, to the vaulted ceiling, imitated as to detail and colour from one of the courts of the Alhambra, and to the innumerable star-shaped gasburners, arranged in curves corresponding to that of the ceiling, and which contribute in a remarkable and evident manner to the celestial effect of the interior.

The opening of the new music hall was signalised by two well arranged concerts, under the immediate patronage of a great many Duchesses, Marchionesses, Countesses, and Baronesses, and of Prince Albert. The proceeds were to be devoted to the Middlesex Hospital, and to judge from the large attendance on Thursday and Saturday evenings, they must have amounted to no inconsiderable sum. As these particular concerts are not to be repeated, we shall say nothing about them, except that the first was devoted entirely to sacred and the second to miscellancous music, that Mr. Benedict's "Vocal Association" formed the chorus, and that all the best players in London composed the orchestra.

Drury Lane Theatre has been opened by the Pyne and Harrison

cellancous music, that Mr. Benedict's "Vocal Association" formed the chorus, and that all the best players in London composed the orchestra. Drury Lane Theatre has been opened by the Pyne and Harrison party for a series of Passion-week concerts—the orchestra, Mr. Mellon's; the principal singers, Miss Pyne, Mdlle. Finoli, Mr. Harrison, &c. Unfortunately—unhappily, we should rather say—Miss Pyne was prevented, by a domestic calamity, from appearing at the beginning of the week, and it was feared she would be unable to appear at all. The programmes were judiciously varied, and every kind of music was performed, from the Pastoral Symphony to burlesque solos on the violin. On the opening night Miss Arabella Goddard officiated at the pianoforte, young Carrodus soliloquised (so to speak) on the violin, and the highly-gifted juvenile, Miss Thirlwall, sang "Batti, batti," in the most charming manner.

Putting monster concerts and monster music-halls on one side, the most truly interesting event that has recently taken place in the musical world has been the performance of Sebastian Bach's Passion Music. Bach's Passion Music, composed to narrative and lyrical words, descriptive and expressive of our Saviour's agony and death, had been rehearsed for eight years by the Bach Society before they ventured upon the performance of the other evening at St. Martin's Hall, at which all the élite of the musical public of London were present, with Prince Albert at their head. For the general public, or in other words, for the "profranum vulgus," the music of Bach has no charms; but for all men of intelligence, and who have cars not merely as animals possess those appendages, it must at least have great interest. The Passion Music, which assembled at St. Martin's Hall the best musical audience that could be collected in London, is a hundred and thirty years old. It has been said that such music must necessarily be old-fashioned, but that is an epithet which can never be applied to great things. They cease to be new, and suddenly, ins of old-fashioned, become antique.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BLOOMSBURY.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BLOOMSBORI.

GILBERT STEER, Bloomsbury, is a narrow thoroughfare refuseum Street into Bury Street. In the middle of Gilbert Storth-east side, stood a house occupied by several families—a mith, with nine children; a Mr. and Mrs. Eastwood, with Ind Mr. and Mrs. Hedger and two sons; in all twenty-one; premises of Mr. Sawbery, a mineral collector in Great Russell assage which touched upon this house, the only separation assage which touched upon this house, the only separation benter them. At length one of the second floor, and threw himself ge, appeared at a window on the second floor, and threw himself window into the street. He was taken up bleeding and insensible, lmost immediately after. He was found to be a good deal burnt. No aber of his family, and none of the Hedgers, were seen or hard

ther member of his family, and none of the Hedgers, were seen or heard f.

In less than an hour after the discovery of the fire, the whole building ame down to the ground suddenly and unexpectedly, burying fourteen infortunate creatures who had a few hours before gone to their beds apparent security. It is almost impossible to describe the thrill of horror thich ran through the crowd at this moment. For a time all exertions eemed to be paralysed, and it was only after the lapse of some minutes that he engines were again brought into play to extinguish the fire. As soon s this object was accomplished, the police, firemen, and spectators set to rork to exhume the dead. The bodies were all recovered—fifteen, com-rising one family of eleven persons, and another family of four. Their ames were Richard Smith, aged forty years; Harriet Smith, forty-one; tichard Smith, seventeen; Harriet Smith, fifteen; Alfred Smith, fourteen; Genry Smith, twelve; Walter Smith, ten; Thomas Smith, seven; Mary smith and Maria Smith (twins), five; Jessie Smith, two; John Hedger, fifty; William Hedger, twenty; and John Hedger, thirteen.

Henry Smith, twelve; Walter Smith, ten; Inomas sman, Smith and Maria Smith (twins), five; Jessie Smith, two; John Hedger, fifty-three; Elizabeth Hedger, fifty; William Hedger, twenty; and John Hedger, thirteen.

One poor little fellow of fourteen, Alfred Smith, had his trousers just drawn upon his legs, as if he had been awakened and prepared to escape; but generally it would seem that the sufferers died rather from suffocation or the fall of the house, than by fire; some, indeed—the little children especially—were found in a posture indicative of undisturbed slumber. Mr. Smith was evidently in a sound sleep, as he was found still lying in a natural position in his bed. The only body, indeed, which indicated any appearance of suffering was that of Mrs. Smith.

On Tuesday an inquest was opened by the coroner. The evidence threw no light upon the origin of the fire, which seems to have originated in the carpenter's shop on the ground floor. The house itself appeared to have been in a very rotten condition. The floors were not burned, but fell with the unhappy inmates through the walls giving way. The escape of the Eastwood family seems to be largely due to the self-possession of the husband, who, finding the staircase filled with smoke, locked his door, that his family might not rashly endeavour to escape that way, and kept his wife back from the window till the ladder was brought up. Had this ladder been long enough to reach the second floor, the Smiths would doubtles have been saved as the Eastwoods were. The fire-escape which did reach to the second floor windows did not arrive till too late.

The deceased persons are to be subjected to a post mortem examination. The inquiry was adjourned till the 13th of April.

The decosed pressure great the adverse till too late.

The decosed pressure great the adverse till too late.

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certificate testifies that the bankruptcy arose wholly from unavolosses and misfortune; a second class that the bankruptcy dishell wholly arise from such causes; and a third class that such cause no part in the matter. Consequently, on a recommencement of a first class certificate is highly advantageous to a bankrupt. It his honesty as well as his freedom from former delax. On the hand, a third class certificate is a permanent stigma upon a fecredit, and a caution to all who may thereafter be solicited to end dealings with him.

It may be remembered that some few months ago, some miseream a gun charged with bullock's blood at a minister during evening tie in the church of Leigh-on-Meudip. The centents shatters church window, of which a fragment struck the officiating clerin the eye. Shortly after, he gave two men named Astron and T

they had been captured. It was shown that Ashton had ben't some short time previously drinking with Plaister. Plaister is discharged for lack of evidence to connect him with the crine, tron, had an action for false imprisonment against the slergyman. The trad cool off at the recent assizes for the county, and after hearing the evidence to jury gave a verdict for the defendant, upon the ground that he had reasonable cause of suspicion against the plaintiff. The judge direct them to assess the damages, in case the verdict should be upset on appeal, and they did so, assessing them at one shilling. I pon the evidence Plaister was declared to be a drunkard, and the worst character in the village. He had been charged with creatly to his wife, and help been bound over to keep the peace towards her. It does not, therefore, appear probable that the defendant will be able to recover the costs of the action just terminated in his favour. If not, he will be one of very many who have cause to regret the scandalous state of the law, which permits any worthless fellow who can find an attorney too his work, to harrass a defendant in a respectable position with an unsustainable but, suit, and to put him to severe and often ruinous expense. In the case just narrated, the defendant is a village curate. I nless he be morpically endowed than most of his class, the cost of his defence may perhaps be a matter of some consideration to him.

At hiverpool, before Mr. Baron Marritin, Michael Brannon was tried for robbing a schoolmaster named Wainwright. The prosecutor, in February last, went to Manchester, and while there received someoney due to him. He also purchased a bottle of chloroform, for a toothache. In the streets, and at the railway station, he remarked suspicious conduct on the part of a ban in a poneho, to avoid whom he entered a second class carriage, previously empty. While the train was at full speed the man presented a revolver and seized Mr. Wainwright by the throat. Mr. Wainwright at length fell insensible, and when he

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